The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5829 第五千八百二十九號 光緒丙子年六月十一日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 31st, 1876. 英七月三十一號 禮拜一 香港 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 28, Wallace, Brit. str., 1,753, Brand, London 10th June, and Singapore 22nd July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 28, City of Exeter, British str., 787, John Gorley, Hoihow 27th July, General.—Hop-kee.

July 28, Madagascar, Ger. bk., 290, T. M. Spiesen, Bangkok 17th July, Rice and Wood.—Chinese.

July 29, Johann Carl, German sch., 387, D. Gutsmuths, Whampoa 24th July, General.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

July 29, Chas. C. Leary, Amer. sch., 642, Stilphen, Whampoa 27th July, General.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

July 29, Helene, British bk., 483, Inkster, Whampoa 27th July, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

July 29, Shooting Star, Siamese ship, 618, J. L. Hellstrom, Bangkok 18th July, General.—Chinese.

July 29, Caroline Behn, German bark, 678, P. Schmidt, Touron 24th July, Merchandise.—Siem-sen & Co.

July 29, Penedo, British str., 652, J. Cain, Saigon 24th July, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

July 30, Chinkiang, British str., 780, James Hogg, Shanghai 25th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

July 30, Ningpo, British str., 761, E. Cass, Canton 29th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

July 30, Chen-to, Chinese gunboat, G. W. Robertson, Swatow 28th July.

July 30, Leonor, British str., 461, Young, Tamsui 27th July, Amoy 28th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, July 29th.

Kasa, British bark, for Foochow.
Rajanattianuhar, British str., for Bangkok.
Glenroy, British steamer, for Saigon.
Asia, Danish steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Washi, British steamer, for Hoihow.

Departures.

July 29, Cyphrenes, British str., for Singapore and London.
July 29, Bengal, British str., for Yokohama and Hiogo.
July 29, Yung-ching, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
July 29, Quang-se, Brit. str., for Yokohama.
July 29, Peshawur, British str., for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
July 29, Henri, Fr. bk., for Saigon.
July 29, Chingtoo, British sch., for Newchwang.
July 29, Yesso, British str., for East Coast.
July 29, Rajanattianuhar, British steamer, for Bangkok.
July 29, Washi, British steamer, for Hoihow.
July 30, Sunda, British steamer, for Yokohama.
July 30, Rapid, Siam. bark, for Whampoa.
July 30, Victor, Norwegian brig, Whampoa.
July 30, Norna, British steamer, for Swatow.
July 30, Chinkiang, British str., for Canton.
July 30, Siam, British str., for Shanghai.
July 30, Chen-to, Chi. gunboat, for Canton.

Passengers.

Per *Wallace*, str., from London, &c.:—
Messrs. Patterson, Scott, Andrews, and 75 Chinese.

Per *City of Exeter*, str., from Hoihow:—
23 Chinese.

Per *Madagascar*, from Bangkok:—
2 Chinese.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mrs. Courtenay and 2 children, Mr. Polite, 3 Europeans, deck, and 47 Chinese.

Per *Penedo*, str., from Saigon:—
41 Chinese, deck.

Per *Caroline Behn*, from Touron:—
88 Chinese.

Per *Leonor*, str., from Tamsui, &c.:—
20 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Rajanattianuhar*, str., for Bangkok:—
3 Cabin and 82 Chinese.

Per *Washi*, str., for Hoihow:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The German bark *Madagascar* reports left Bangkok on 17th July, and had fine weather throughout.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

July— ARRIVALS.
16, Consolation, British str., from Shanghai.
16, Albert Victor, British bark, from Chefoo.
16, Empress of China, Br. sch., from Swatow.
18, Ho Chung, Chinese steamer, from Amoy.
18, Lapwing, H.B.M. gunboat, from Tamsui.
19, Yesso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
19, O. Marden, Brit. bark, from Hongkong.
19, K. Tatham, Br. 3-m. sch., from Hongkong.
20, Prism, British steamer, from Shanghai.
20, M. Kilmansegg, Br. sch., from Hongkong.
20, Pacha, German bark, from Hongkong.
21, Marie, British schooner, from Hongkong.

July— DEPARTURES.
16, Fei Hoo, Chinese gunboat, for Shanghai.
16, Korsor, Danish bark, for Tientsin.
16, Surprise, French gunboat, for a Cruise.
17, Nautilus, Brit. bark, for Adelaide.
17, Jerfalcon, British schooner, for Colonies.
18, Killarney, British steamer, for London.
18, Namoa, British steamer for Hongkong.
20, Europe, British steamer, for Shanghai.
20, Consolation, Brit. steamer, for London.
21, Ho Chung, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
21, Rita, Spanish bark, for Shanghai.
21, Yesso, British str., for Hongkong.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Golden Spur	Cardiff	April 24
Lucia	London	May 3
Queen of the Seas	New York	May 4
Joseph Haydon	Cardiff	May 4
Bocca	Anjer	
Challenge	Cardiff	May 15
Hanea	Hamburg	May 20
State of Alabama (s.)	London	May 23
C. O. Whitmore	Cardiff	May 27
Miako	London	May 30
Ugo	Cardiff	June 3
Elmstone	London	June 9
Burmese (s.)	London	June 9
Elise	Hamburg	June 11
William Erning	Cardiff	June 12
Duke of Abercorn	London	June 16
Banian	London	June 16
Hesperia (s.)	Hamburg	June 16
State of Louisiana (s.)	London	June 18
Beemah	Cardiff	June 20
Vanadis	Cardiff	June 21
Stentor (s.)	Liverpool	June 22

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
At 12 noon,
Household Furniture, &c.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
The American Schooner *Rabeah*.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance. Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, $30.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO LET.
A THREE-STORIED DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, Peel Street. Rent moderate.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.
1m 1104 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

TO BE LET.
TWO Commodious HOUSES, in Queen's Road East.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co., No. 2, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, Praya, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Gilman & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.
NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3, PEDAR'S HILL.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCE, No. 2, Westbourne Villas, Bonham Road.
The HOUSE at "The Albany," at present in the occupation of H. Kingsmill, Esq. Possession on the 1st September next.
The "HUT," Castle Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. Olyphant & Co. Garden Ground attached if required. Possession on the 1st August next.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, Lower Mosque Terrace.
Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 568 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO BE LET.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, Nos. 95 and 97, situate on the best portion of the Praia Grande, Macao, and lately in the occupation of Frank da Silva, Esq.
Apply to ANTONIO BASTOS, Jun., Macao.
1m 1137]

TO LET,
Possession 1st September next.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, Pottinger Street, comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses, with Godowns, and a Fire-proof Treasury; Gas and Water laid on; suitable for Office and Dwelling House; Rent moderate.
Apply to H. N. COOPER & Co., No. 10, Stanley Street.
2m 1030 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, Staunton Street.
Apply to TURNER & Co., 41, Queen's Road.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Wyndham Street.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. Belilios, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Ad. André, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager*.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of Twenty per Cent. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. Dolan for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 3,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Business formerly carried on by Henry Sutton, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.
AUCTIONEERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
6m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day Established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.
Office:—4, Stanley Street.
J. ALABOR.
1m 1013 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th inst.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1086 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. BERNHARD SCHAAR to SIGN our Firm per procuration.
DIRCKS & KRUGER.
1m 1014 Swatow, 28th June, 1876.

NOTICE.
CAPTAIN M. ROSI has been admitted PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st July.
C. GERARD & Co.
1m 1015 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.
R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1876. [544

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—
Inland Lot 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $290.48.
Marine Lot 111, Wanchai.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $824.

AT YOKOHAMA:—
Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Tsubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tsuboes.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

AT KOBE:—
The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs. A. Heard & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling House, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.
Area about 597 Tsuboes.

AT SHANGHAI:—
The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanking Road, and North by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Lot—consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the King Kee Hong.
Total area Mow 9.9.3.7, or square feet 65,587.

AT FOOCHOW:—
The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs. A. Heard & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.
Area 49,720 square feet.
Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 29th May, 1876.

FOR SALE,
IN one or more lots, Spacious Granite-built GODOWNS, on the Praya; Wanchi, and a Block of 16 HOUSES.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1169 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.
GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.
System—Kapp's Patent.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Sole Agents.
927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON,
Victoria Boys' School,
6m 3341 5, Hollywood Road.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay,
Rampoor, Madras, and Surat.
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Agent for De St. Marceaux et Cie's Champagnes,
Depôt for Vichy Waters,
Ed. Pinaud et Cie's Perfumery,
N. Antoine et Fils' Inks, &c., &c.
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

R. S. PINTO,
Organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, begs to announce that he gives instruction to Beginners in Music, Singing, Piano, Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Cornet-a-Pistons, &c. Great Pains taken with Children. Pianos properly tuned. Music transposed and plainly copied. Balls and Picnics attended.
Address, care of Italian Mission House, Pottinger Street; or, J. M. Guedes, Jun., Esq., Auctioneer, Queen's Road. [tf 1102

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Hongkong.
287 12th March, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.
HANDSOME ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 31st July, 1876, at Noon, at the Residence of the Hon. J. Bramston, "The Albany,"—
The whole of his Handsome FURNITURE, comprising:—Bedroom and Drawing-Room SUITES, CARPETS, Pier GLASSES.
GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
A Rose-wood Seven-Octave PIANO, by Collard and Collard.
Handsome Brass BEDSTEADS, by Jackson and Graham.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on Saturday, the 29th July.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
1161 Hongkong, 24th July, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 31st July, 1876, at 12 o'clock, on board, under Writ of Execution, the American Schooner
"RABEAH,"
alias "JOAQUINA Y ANNA,"
as she now lies in this Harbour, with all her Appurtenances.
For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.
Terms of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer, and the Vessel to be at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
1190 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 5th day of August, 1876, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the French Consulate, by Order of the French Consul
(For Account of the Concerned),—
The French Ship
"NESTOR,"
of 774 tons register or thereabouts, as she now lies on the Slip at Messrs. MacDonald & Co.'s Ship Yard, West Point.
For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.
Term of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Vessel to be at the purchaser's risk, and all expenses of the Ship to be paid by the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
1201 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
Jardine and Others v. Rangel and Others.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made in the above Suit, on the Premises, on
MONDAY,
the 28th day of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
lying between Aberdeen Street, Hollywood Road, and Staunton Street, being the Estate of the late Floriano Antonio Rangel, deceased,
viz.:—
Lot No. 1.
All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground, with the Messuages and Buildings thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 93, and Section I of Inland Lot No. 55.
Lot No. 2.
All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground, with the Messuages and Buildings thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being Section B of Inland Lot No. 93, and Section A of Inland Lot No. 21A.
Lot No. 3.
All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground, with the Messuages and Buildings thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being Section A of Inland Lot No. 93, Section C of Inland Lot No. 55, the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 91A, the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 91, and Section A of Inland Lot No. 21A.
Lot No. 4.
All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground, with the Messuages and Buildings thereon, situate at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 55, and Section I of Inland Lot No. 91.
For further Particulars, Plan of the Property, and Conditions of Sale, apply to
W. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the Plaintiffs,
29, Queen's Road;
or, to
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
1149 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
Jardine and Others v. Rangel and Others.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, made in the above Suit, on the Premises, on
TUESDAY,
the 29th day of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the following
VALUABLE PROPERTY:—
Lot 1.
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, situate lying and being in Wanchi, at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 879, held under Crown Lease for a term of 999 years to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1855, at a yearly rent of £5 5s. 8d.
Lot 2.
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, situate lying and being in Wanchi, at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 810, held under Crown Lease for a term of 999 years to be computed from the 7th day of June, 1847, at a yearly rent of £5 18s. 8d.
For further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 29, Queen's Road; or, to
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
1172 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CASTSTEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT IN CHINA,
[illegible]
Hongkong, Shanghai, [illegible]

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale—
PRIME Wiltshire BREAKFAST BACON, in Tins and Canvas.
PRIME AMERICAN HAMS and BACON, in Canvas.
From John Moir & Son's and Crosse & Blackwell—
OX TONGUES, in Jelly and Corned.
PORK, HAM, and VEAL, and GAME PIES, OXFORD PORK, and CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
Bologna SAUSAGES, PIG'S CHEEKS.
Kippered HERRINGS, HERRINGS à la SARDINES, Kippered SALMON, FINDON HADDOCKS.
SALMON CUTLETS, in Indian Sauce.
FRIED SOLES. STEWED EELS.
REAL YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
RED HERRINGS.
DRIED CODFISH, in Tins.
SARDINES, Finest Quality.
PATE DE FOI GRAS.
BRISKET of BEEF in Tins.
JORDAN ALMONDS. MUSCATEL RAISINS.
Turkey FIGS, BARCELONA NUTS.
STRAWBERRIES, in Syrup.
CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
IMPERIAL FRENCH PLUMS.
Assorted JAMS. ORANGE MARMALADE. Assorted SPICES and ESSENCES. TART FRUITS. CANDIED PEELS, Assorted. PATENT GELATINE.
CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MINCE MEAT, Calf's Foot JELLY.
Fine LUCCA OIL, Napaul PEPPER.
MUSHROOM CATSUP. ASSORTED PICKLES.
MACCARONI. VERMICELLI.
ARROWROOT. TAPIOCA. SAGO.
FRESH DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins. FRESH EAGLE BRAND MILK.
Epps's BREAKFAST COCOA.
Kinahan's LL WHISKY, AVH and OLD TOM GIN. Saccone's SHERRY.
14 Hongkong, 17th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.
CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"Weissback."
$10.........per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"Vin des Princes."
$18.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$8.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.........per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

ROSE AND COMPANY HAVE RECEIVED,
Ex "Tartar," and French and English Mails,
PLAIN and CHECKED ETONAS.
BLACK SILK, from $1 per Yard.
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.
Ready-made COSTUMES, for the Present Season.
Ladies' FANCY SUNSHADES.
ECRLE LACE SCARFS & TRIMMINGS.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS & JACKETS.
SWISS EMBROIDERY, in Great Variety.
VALENCIENNES LACE, All Widths.
The NEW CHATTELAINE and BAG and RIBBON LACE.
MUSLIN and LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.
MALTESE LACE SETS.
FANCY BERTHAS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's FRENCH KID GLOVES and BOOTS.
Gentlemen's SCARFS and NECKTIES.
&c., &c., &c.
1029 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
A few DOUBLE BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING GUNS, Price $25 each. Saloon Rifles and Cartridges. French and Smith and Wesson's Revolvers.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
3m 1027 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

ENGINEER'S SHOP, FOUNDRY, AND FORGE.
TENDERS will be RECEIVED for the PURCHASE of above, situated in a good position in the inner port of Manila, and recently carried on under the Style of Messrs. Morris, Barlow & Co.
Inventory may be seen at the Office of Senor Don Manoel de los Reyes, Calle de Jolo, No. 19, up to end of August, from whom all further Particulars may be obtained. [7d 1175

KOWLOON HOTEL.
BOARD AND LODGING. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, Proprietor.
3m 1105 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
Affords every Facility for Visitors,
Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY
Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
Billiard Saloon attached to the Hotel.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Wellington Street, Hongkong.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
Proprietors.
Tiffin at One. Dinner at Half-past Seven.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the Matter of
AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG,
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of AVIETICK LAZAR AGABEG, Jun., late of Hongkong, who died on the 11th day of June, 1876, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate were duly granted to Gentleoom Lazar Agabeg, Esq., by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 10th day of July, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Gentleoom Lazar Agabeg at his residence, No. 154, Staunton Street, Hongkong, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1876. And Notice is hereby also given that, at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said Gentleoom Lazar Agabeg will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Avietick Lazar Agabeg amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Gentleoom Lazar Agabeg has then had notice; and the said Gentleoom Lazar Agabeg will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof, so distributed to any Person, of whose Claim the said Gentleoom Lazar Agabeg has not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Notice is hereby also given to all parties indebted to the said Avietick Lazar Agabeg forthwith to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said Gentleoom Lazar Agabeg, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken against them for recovery thereof.
Dated this 12th day of July, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1108] Solicitor for the said G. L. Agabeg.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.
The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st inst., both days inclusive.
By Order,
W. H. RAY, Secretary.
21d 1082 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 60.
CHINA SEA.
Yangtsze River—Shanghai District.
BLOCKHOUSE SHOAL BUOYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a new Red Buoy, 10 feet in diameter at the water line, surmounted by a black cage, and marked in white No. 1, has been moored in 17 feet at low water spring tides, with Kiutoan Lighthouse bearing N. 64 deg. W. magnetic, and distant about 5 7-10ths nautical miles.
The old Red Buoy, 6 feet in diameter at the water line, and surmounted by a conical frustum cage, has been moored in 18 feet at low water spring tides, with Kiutoan Lighthouse bearing S. 25 deg. 27 min. W. magnetic, and distant about 2 2-10ths nautical miles. This buoy will be marked in white No. 2.
Both Buoys are on the Starboard Hand of the navigable channel in entering from the sea.
By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 17th July, 1876. [7d 1202

R. CURSETJEE AND CO., BAKERY AND BOMBAY STORE,
Beg to inform the Public of Hongkong that they have always on hand, of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices, all kinds of Bread, Biscuits, Confectionery, and Bombay Stores.

	$ c.		$ c.
Plum Wedding Cake, per lb.	0 90	Macaronis, per doz.	1 00
Plum Cake, per lb.	0 70	Currant, per doz.	1 00
Seed-cake, per lb.	0 45	Sponge, per doz.	0 50
Almond Cake, per lb.	0 70	Buns, per doz.	1 00
		Mince Pies, per doz.	2 00

40, CENTRAL MARKET, AND 13, WING ON STREET.
1193 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.
VOLUNTEERS are Earnestly Requested to ENROL themselves on the List of this Society, as the Typhoon Season is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.
Kindly send name and address to the Honorary Secretary,
F. W. BARFF,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
1181 Hongkong, 27th July, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4 per Cent., or $3 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant.
Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
1174 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND of $2.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held To-day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 10th proximo.
Shareholders are requested to apply at the Secretary's Office for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
1184 Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

HOUSE WANTED, for a Term of Years; must be Small, and in a healthy situation. State Particulars, and address K. C. B., *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1876.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of Kwan Hing Tai, alias Kwan Aohsong, trading under the Style of "Sang Tai," a Bankrupt.
NOTICE.—An Adjourned Sitting of the Court will be held on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1876, for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination and make application for his Order of Discharge.
Dated this 25th day of July, 1876.
STEPHENS AND HOLMES,
5d 1182] Solicitors for the Bankrupt.

NOTICE.
In the Estate of the late JOHN GILES, Storekeeper, Amoy.
ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th September, or they will not be recognised, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due within the same period.
(Signed)
B. NICHOLLS, HENRY SUTTON, { Administrators to the will of the late John Giles.
928 Amoy, 15th June, 1876.

STEAMSHIP *IRAOUADDY*.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *Copernic*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-MORROW, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.
1164 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1876.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING,
August 1st, 1876.
SECOND APPEARANCE AND IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MISS ELOIA MAY'S OPERA COMPANY,
When will be produced here, for this occasion only, Wallace's Most Popular Opera
"MARITANA."
With the following Cast of Characters:—

King of Spain	Mr. A. Doubleday.
Don Jose	Mr. T. H. Rainford.
Don Cæsar de Bazan	Mr. H. Vernon.
Marquis	Mr. Magmahon.
Alcalde	Mr. T. King.
Captain of the Guard	Mr. A. Doubleday.
Lazarillo	Miss Marie Burton.
Marchioness	Miss J. Wheeler.
Guest	Miss Ada Boniton.
MARITANA	Miss ELOIA MAY.

Soldiers, Peasants, Ladies, Nobles, &c., By the entire strength of the Company.

— PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Dress Circle	$3.00
Stalls (First Four Rows)	$2.00
Back Seats	$1.00

Doors open at 8.30; Commence precisely at 9.
Tickets may be obtained, and Seats secured at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre is on view.
1186 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"LEONOR,"
Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd prox., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1196 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

FOR LONDON.
THE Steamship
"NANKIN,"
E. M. Brase, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
1198 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling off Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, and Keppel Bay, to land Mails and Passengers),
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
Captain Balfour, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 15th August, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
1197 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

NEW SERIES.
THE FAR EAST:—A Monthly Journal, Illustrated with Photographs.
Published in Tokio, Japan; Shanghai, China; and Hongkong.
The New Series commenced July, 1876.
Proprietor and Editor—J. R. Black.
Subscription payable in advance.

Quarterly	4 Dollars.
Half-yearly	7 Dollars.
Yearly	13 Dollars.

Agents in Hongkong—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
The August Number will contain a Portrait of H.E. Sir Thomas F. Wade, K.C.B., &c., &c., specially taken for the *Far East*. [14] 1199

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS against the British Bark "Onward" must be sent in TO-DAY, the 31st July instant.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship *Wallace* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.
Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th proximo will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees of (F in diamond) 1 Gun, shipped by John Palmer, Jun., are requested to communicate with the Undersigned without delay.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Steamship *Wallace*.
7d 1200 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP *SIAM*.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *Mirzapore*, from London, *Hydaspes*, from Calcutta, and *Sumatra*, from Australia, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.
Goods not delivered by the 4th proximo will be subject to Rent.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
1194 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

STEAMER *FRANCOIS I.*, FROM MARSEILLES, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.
THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees are requested to take delivery from Ship's side without delay.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
TURNER & Co., Agents.
1189 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Achilles* are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 25th July, 1876.
Goods undelivered after the 1st August, 1876, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
9d 1163 Hongkong, 24th July, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP *MELBREK*, FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
1180 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1876.

THE fame of German military skill and prowess has evidently reached the Chinese Government. According to a Berlin telegram to a home paper, seven Chinese officers arrived in the capital of Germany bearing a request from the Peking Government that they might be allowed to serve in the Prussian army, as some Japanese officers did a short time since, in order to become acquainted with the German military system. Kaiser WILLIAM has acceded to the request, and they will, in addition to serving with the regiments, attend a course at the Military Academy. They have certainly gone to a first-rate school in which to learn the art of war, and if they make good use of their time and opportunities will return much wiser and more capable officers. Clearly the Chinese are anxious to make progress in one direction, though it is to be feared in one only. LI HUNG-CHANG is, no doubt, the originator of this movement. He is desirous of placing the Chinese forces on a footing with those of European Powers, and to attain this end would hesitate at no expense. Had he sovereign power, a good deal more would probably be done in this direction, but at present his energies are somewhat cramped. Still it cannot be denied that he has effected a great improvement in a portion of the army. Whether the improvement is worth the cost, which has been very heavy, is another question. The Chinese armaments have been strengthened and improved to a degree sufficient to render the Government rather more insolent and presuming in its bearing towards foreigners, but not capable of coping with any European army. Chinese officials may fondly imagine that with their new arms and equipments they would, in the event of a war, be able to present a very formidable appearance, but they would soon find how frail a reed they had been depending on. Few, comparatively, of the troops know how to use their new guns properly, and fewer still have any idea of keeping them in good condition. At a recent review at Ningpo, a foreign observer noticed that the majority of the soldiers were unsupplied with ramrods to their old rifles, and had to shake in the charge by dropping the butts on the ground. So it is throughout. There is no completeness in their equipment; something has been neglected in every change made. It will be a long time, we should imagine, before a really formidable Chinese army can be placed in the field. In former wars with England, the Chinese troops were almost without exception beneath contempt. A mob of undisciplined braves, mostly wanting in courage, and unable for a moment to face their foe, they were no sooner driven from behind their fortifications than they took to an ignominious flight. The Tartars, it is true, behaved somewhat better, but they were never in any sense equal to an encounter with an inferior number of Europeans. Discipline may, of course, do something towards making good fighting material out of the Chinese, but their system is bad, and the officers are, for the most part, utterly ignorant of the art of war, incapable of enforcing order in the ranks, and most impatient of restraint themselves. They have much to learn before they will be in a position to face Western armies, whatever they may think on the subject. The Dragon is a very effete and powerless beast at present, and will require a great deal of physic to rehabilitate him.

As will be seen by a translation headed "The First Railway in China" and republished in another column, the *Moscow News* has a correspondent in Shanghai. The fact in itself is not very surprising, but the good people of the Model Settlement will be somewhat amazed to read the result of the "notes" this Muscovite "chiel" has taken. Writing on the 27th March, he gives an account of "a railway eleven English miles in length which has just been finished and now connects Shanghai with the village of Oussoon." Here in Hongkong we received intimation of the opening of a section of the line in question on the 30th June. But this veracious correspondent states as a fact, so far back as March, "Already 4,000 Chinese are travelling daily between Oussoon and Shanghai—for the most part by the third-class, at a charge of only five cents for the journey." There are other bits of information in this peculiar communication equally new to foreigners in China and about equally true. Possibly this correspondent, with prescient eye, foresaw that the line would be open before he could address another of his valuable letters to the Moscow journal, and therefore wrote what he fancied would happen in the hope of being able to keep pace with events. Unfortunately, however, the date attached to his communication reveals the fact that he has been romancing, and makes it appear slightly questionable whether he has ever set foot in Shanghai at all. It is hard to say whether the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in translating this strange letter to its Russian contemporary, believed in its accuracy or regarded it as a great joke. It surely must have been aware that, had the Shanghai and Woosung Railway been opened to traffic at the date mentioned, information of the circumstance would have appeared in the Shanghai papers which it had last received. But there is nothing in the *Pall Mall* columns to indicate that it entertained any doubt of the authenticity of the news it had taken the pains to translate. It has not even taken the trouble to correct the mis-spelling of some of the names of places. It would have rendered the article more intelligible to its readers, perhaps, if it altered Oussoon to Woosung and Van Poo to Hwangpoo. But it is to be feared that, with the general ignorance of the home papers on all matters connected with China, the *Pall Mall* was unable to identify the places mentioned, and hence adhered to the Russian mode of spelling them. The article is amusing as showing the amount of reliability that may be placed on the information supplied by Russian correspondents; and, as the line will shortly be completed and opened, it can do little mischief. The readers of the *Moscow News* would, however, be somewhat surprised to hear that the Chinese do not yet enjoy the privilege of riding third-class from Shanghai to Woosung for five cents.

From the Registrar-General's return of births and deaths for the quarter ending 30th June, 1876, it appears that in the British and foreign community in the Colony there have been 40 births and 28 deaths. The deaths are divided as follows:—British, 7; Portuguese, 5; Indian, 5; non-residents, 11. These figures give an annual death rate of 17.44 per thousand, and deducting the 11 deaths of non-residents this is reduced to 13.07 per thousand. This rate is considerably lower than those of the corresponding quarters of the three previous years. In 1875 it was 24.60, or, deducting non-residents, 22.52; in 1874, 28.04, or deducting non-residents, 19.30; and in 1873, 27.41, or deducting non-residents, 19.30. Amongst the Chinese there have been 319 births and 806 deaths. The death-rate is given as 27.89 per thousand, as compared with 22.87 in 1875, 21.14 in 1874, and 22.79 in 1873.

An inquest was opened on Saturday afternoon by Mr. Russell, touching the death of a Chinaman named Kwan Ching Kat, who was found lying dead in bed with his throat cut. Messrs. R. G. Alford, C. Feibel, and Alex. Bleecker composed the jury. The deceased was rent collector to Chow Wing Yuen, and lived with him in Sai-on lane. He had breakfast with several others on Saturday morning and then went to his own room. Shortly afterwards he was wanted on some business connected with the renting of a house. His master called him, but, receiving no answer, went into his room, and found him lying dead on the bed with his throat cut. A knife was found beside him. The witnesses who were called said that no one could have gone to deceased's room without being seen, and if there had been any struggle they must have heard it. Chow Wing Yuen said that so far as he knew, the accounts were all right, and there was about the same amount of money in the safe as he should have expected to find. He knew of nothing which could have induced deceased to commit suicide. Dr. Wharry, superintendent of the Civil Hospital, said deceased's throat was cut across through all the structures in front of the spine, and the spine also was wounded. Death must have resulted at once. There were no other marks of violence on the body. He had seen the knife produced. The handle was smeared with blood, but the hand of the deceased had none on save one or two small spots. There was, however, no knowing the history of the knife since it was picked up. Considering the depth of the wound and the nature of the knife produced, he should say it was open to doubt whether deceased had committed suicide. Ultimately the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday, in order that further inquiries may be made.

In the case of Holcomb v. Hayes judgment has been entered in the Summary Court for the plaintiff for $1,000, the amount claimed, and costs.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 78.5, the minimum 73.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 89.0, and the minimum 79.0. Only 0.24 inch of rain fell during the week.

MISS ELCIA MAY'S OPERA COMPANY AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

On Saturday evening the above Company made their *début* in Hongkong before a full house. Fortunately the temperature had been lowered by a shower of rain in the afternoon, and the audience did not suffer from the heat so much as had been expected. Saturday is not, we think, a favourite evening with the ladies for going out, and this may account, perhaps, for the small number of them present, the house being made up almost entirely of the sterner sex. It is seldom that this Colony is favoured with the presence of a company able to supply all the different parts in an opera, and even with the present troupe there are difficulties in the way of procuring a sufficient number of trained supers. But the best was done on Saturday evening that could be to fill up deficiencies, and the opera was placed on the boards in a highly creditable manner. The "Grand Duchess" is, in its English dress, not a very brilliant production. The melodies indeed are bright and sparkling enough, and cannot fail to please, but the libretto is feeble to a degree. There is, in fact, nothing in it to chain attention, and the vulgar slang with which it is disfigured is seldom even funny. We question the policy of choosing it for a first appearance, for we are confident the company will appear to greater advantage in other operas. Notwithstanding however, that a better piece might have been selected from their *répertoire*, Miss May's troupe evidently created a most favourable impression. The acting went smoothly throughout, most of the members of the company showing they were quite at home in their parts. Miss May, as the *Grand Duchess*, acquitted herself admirably. She is, perhaps, somewhat lacking in height and stateliness for a perfect representation of the *rôle*, and she is winning and attractive in her manner rather than bouncing and boisterous, the popularly conceived idea of the character. Her voice is sweet and clear and of considerable power. It improves, indeed, on acquaintance, and later in the evening seemed more telling. All her efforts were well received, and the applause was several times most enthusiastic. The song, "The sabre of my sire," was given with great effect, as was also the solo "Say to him an impress he has made." The audience insisted on encoring "What a glass was this to fill," but considerately refrained from re-demanding any other songs. Miss Marie Burton represented *Prince Paul* very charmingly as far as appearance is concerned, and sang nicely, but she was a little wanting in animation, especially for a young exquisite suffering from the pangs inflicted by the green-eyed monster. In Miss F. Howe the part of *Wanda* found a lively and capable exponent. Miss Howe's singing was also equally good with her acting. Mr. H. Vernon had a rather difficult and unthankful part to play as *Fritz*, the big grenadier whose manly figure had captivated his mistress, but he managed to give a faithful portrayal of the character. He might, however, we are sure, enunciate his words when singing more clearly if he liked. Mr. T. H. Rainford personated the pompous, but white-livered, *General Boom* with great success. His get-up was perfect, and his acting and singing were both excellent. He has a capital voice, and never fails to make the most of a comic situation. He elicited frequent roars of laughter by his clever acting. Mr. Macmahon was a most amusing *Baron Puck*, and his first appearance was made in a manner that excited much merriment. His diminutive figure and amazing agility, united with his readiness and vivacity, rendered his representation of an eccentric character very entertaining. As *Baron Grog*, Mr. A. Doubleday had very little to do, but acted the part with credit. The other minor parts were fairly filled by Miss Ada Bonifon, Miss J. Wheeler, and Mr. T. King. The performance, on the whole, evidenced careful study of the different parts, and the opera was a decided success. The curtain fell amid a round of hearty applause. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Plumpton with much ability and effect, contributing in no slight measure to the general success of the representation. The company intend giving Wallace's popular opera, "Maritana," to-morrow evening.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th July.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

Chan Acheung, a doctor, and Tse Ahing, a boatman, were charged by Chan Awo, employed in a rubbish boat, with bringing to Lap-sap Wan about ten men and attacking him on board with knives, broken bottles, and stones, inflicting wounds which necessitated his being sent to the Hospital.

In answer to the first prisoner the prosecutor said he did not steal a pipe from him. He did not lark with his sister-in-law.

The prosecutor produced two witnesses to speak in his favour, but they only corroborated the prisoner's statement.

The prisoners were fined $5 each, in default fourteen days' hard labour, and the prosecutor and his two witnesses were called on to find security in $25 each to be of good behaviour for one month.

STEALING FOWLS.

A man named Lau Akwong, convicted of stealing fowls, was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

MORE FIGHTING.

Chang Achoi and Leung Atung were charged with fighting at the Man Mo Temple.

The first prisoner was discharged and the second was fined $1.

A NOISY TRADE.

Francis Waldemar George Von Stockhausen, one of the proprietors of the Oriental Hotel, summoned Lee Asing, a shoemaker in Wellington Street, for carrying on a noisy trade, namely hammering leather at 2 a.m. to the annoyance of the complainant and the lodgers at the Hotel, contrary to Section VI. Ordinary No. 10 of 1872.

The complainant said he complained of the perodical hammering of leather in the defendant's house, which is opposite to the bowling alley, and is third or fourth from the East corner of Wyndham Street. The defendant is a shoemaker and keeps a number of workmen on the premises and works for Europeans. There has been a perodical hammering of leather in the defendant's house at night since complainant went to the hotel; latterly it has become worse. The beating of the leather went on all night until about 5 o'clock in the morning. The noise was so great that when he lay down he could not go to sleep. About six weeks ago the noise was beginning to get intolerable, and he sent for the shoemakers who lived on the other side of the street. He did not know which house the noise came from. Both shoemakers came and both denied having made a noise of hammering leather. The next time he heard the noise he went up to the window, and saw that the noise came from the defendant's shop. There was a person beating leather outside the shop on a wooden block at about 2 a.m. Since then witness had repeatedly called to the men to discontinue the noise or he would fetch a policeman. They left off hammering for a time and then resumed. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, he heard a noise and witness could not sleep at 2 a.m.; he heard all the lodgers moving about, and they came to him and asked if he could not do anything to prevent it. He then called to the men to stop the noise and they discontinued for a short time, about five minutes, and then they again commenced. Witness went down, opened the door and called the constable at the corner of the street. Both went to the shop and caught the men hammering. The hammering used to occur about once in a week, but latterly it took place almost nightly.

Messrs. Ferdinand Schmidt and MacFarlane, an engineer, both boarding at the Oriental Hotel, gave corroborative evidence.

The defendant said the noise of yesterday was caused in consequence of a ship going away and his having to make shoes for those on board. He denied that he worked beyond 12 o'clock.

The case was then remanded until the 4th August in order that it might be seen whether the nuisance would or would not be abated.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Since the last remand of the five men charged by Inspector Rivers on suspicion of piracy three other men have been arrested and added to the list, making eight in all. The [illegible] pirated [illegible] arrived on Saturday and reported to the Police [illegible] that their vessel, a trading junk, had been pirated and one man killed. The Superintendent of Police had the eight arrested men ranged with others in gaol, and the men who reported the piracy identified two of the eight in custody, as two of those who committed the piracy and murder on their junk. They also identify the property found in the prisoners' junk as their property and cargo.

The eight men were remanded on the charge of piracy and murder until the 31st instant.

SHANGHAI.

We understand that H.M.S. *Audacious* is under orders to leave in a day or two for Chefoo, to be followed by Admiral Ryder in H.M.S. *Vigilant*. It is reported, also, that the Flying Squadron will rendezvous at the same point shortly.

The Municipal Minutes refer to a scheme for introducing a Lock Hospital. We are glad to learn that a consultation was had yesterday morning, at which the Naval Authorities and the two Municipalities were represented, and at which preliminary details were agreed on.

The ceremony of transferring the seals of the Mixed Court took place on the 22nd inst. morning when Hsieh, the lately presiding magistrate, resigned the appointment, and handed them over to Chên, upon his resumption of the duties, with the usual courtesies on each side. Both magistrates donned their official costume on the occasion, and the scene, though it occupied comparatively little time, was interesting. Several other mandarins were present, and the Court did not sit till eleven o'clock. It was observed that Chên was wearing a button of opaque blue, betokening his promotion to a higher grade than that he enjoyed previously.—*Daily News.*

NEWCHWANG.

15th July.

At last the heavens have opened, and some grateful showers have moistened the dry earth; but although we must not grumble, we want much more. The crops, however, are saved so far, and from the interior reports are more favourable. Two native gunboats have taken away millet for Tientsin, and it is said Li Hung-chang has sent for all the native fleet to be similarly employed, though he may have other ideas. Anyhow, purchases of grain have already been made in anticipation. This province can afford to part with a little, but the price is going up, and growers expect to make profit.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

BATAVIA.

"The shipwreck of the *Lieutenant General Kroesen* is now the subject of a serious, and strict judicial inquiry. A commission of experts has been appointed by Government to aid the officer of justice. A few more of those shipwrecked have been saved. So far, 149 persons have been accounted for, while 146 others are still missing. H.N.M.'s steamer *Bromo*, which had been sent to the scene of the calamity, returned hither on the 7th instant. The rock in Lafundie Straits close to the place where the *L. G. Kroesen* was lying, has been found and, not being marked on the charts, has been provisionally indicated by a red buoy.

"The news from Acheen is not particularly cheerful. According to a telegram dated 25th June last, nothing had apparently been yet effected to drive away marauders who have had the daring to attack a patrol between Oleh Karang and Kotta Alam. The patrol held its ground, but at cost of 3 killed and 5 wounded. Cholera still appeared sporadically, although the general state of health was improving. The newspapers here have been commenting on the arrival in Java, and the departure for Acheen of Dr. Archer, a British military medical officer of high rank. It is asserted in well informed circles that this gentleman had offered his services to the Netherlands Government, because he fancies that he has discovered an effective remedy for cholera, but that he is not charged with any official mission; for the sake of courtesy it was not thought proper to decline his offer. It is very possible that love for science is actuating this British physician, but the impression made here by his journeys of inspection is not an agreeable one.—*Batavia Handelsblad.*

"The N. I. S. N. Company to which the *Kroesen* belonged has made available a large sum of money for the benefit of the relatives of those who have perished, and, at Batavia, a commission has been formed, under the presidency of the Resident, to collect contributions for the same purpose. But people must however first ascertain who are missing, and who require to be relieved."

"Besides this calamity, news has been received from Sourabaya of the loss of a vessel that had 120 splendid horses on board; a Chinese junk laden with petroleum, gunpowder, and gin, blew up in Samarang roadstead on the 6th instant, and we have to lament the loss of a prahu which has been burned along with its cargo of petroleum."—*Indier.*

SELF-SACRIFICING MANDARINS.

Very strange are the stories told by the Chinese of the conduct of some of the mandarins, in different parts of the Empire, with respect to the recent drought. Two cases in particular deserve record. The Che-fu of Yangchow, in his sympathy with the people's sufferings, caused a grand altar or pavilion to be erected in an open space outside the city walls, whither he repaired in state one day, accompanied by a large number of persons, including some officers of inferior rank to his own. Arrived at the spot, he prostrated himself upon the earth, praying and crying at the top of his voice, being joined by all the bystanders; after which he bit his finger severely, wrote an impassioned appeal to Heaven with the flowing blood, and then burnt the paper as a sacrifice. Two days afterwards, it is said, the rain came down in torrents. The other case occurred at Haichow, the expiation being performed by the Che-chow of that town. Arrayed in his State robes, but doffing his hat, this public-spirited mandarin took his seat before a large assembly of persons upon a mountain, by the side of a colossal image of the Ch'en-hang P'u-sa, and there remained with the sun pouring down upon his devoted bald head, without eating or drinking, for the space of three days. At the expiration of this time—so the story goes—the heavens became black with clouds, and copious showers fell. The people's delight and gratitude knew no bounds, and seizing the worthy mandarin they carried him to the neighbouring temple, and solaced him greatly with wine and food. He, good man, no less happy, allowed himself to be thus comforted and prepared to make up for his long abstinence; but before he had drunk his third cup of wine his face changed, his head fell back, and he died. The strain had been too great. These cases are, it is said, to be reported to the Emperor for his recognition.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL AND THE GRAND CANAL DU MIDI.

The experimental boring at Sangatte, near Calais, is being rapidly proceeded with, and had reached in the beginning of the week a depth of about 300 feet. Its object is to ascertain the thickness and condition of the cretaceous strata through which it is proposed to carry the Channel Tunnel. The soundings taken across the Straits in autumn last, over a belt of from one to five miles wide, a little to the west of the line where the tunnel is proposed to be made, showed that no break exists in the strata, and that the dip nowhere exceeds 10 per cent. This year it is intended to make a series of soundings in English store to settle whether an observed divergence of the chalk towards the north is due to a break or owing to dip, and another over the line of tunnel to ascertain whether a particular stratum of chalk comes there to the surface, and to take additional soundings in that portion of the Channel already examined. The general opinion among geologists is that no important flaw exists in the chalk, and this opinion Sir John Hawkshaw considers to be confirmed by the explorations of the bottom already made. There is a narrow level belt in mid-channel, whence the bottom gradually slopes towards either shore. It is intended to sink a boring at Sangatte about two fathoms below the gault, and when all these preliminary operations are completed a well will be sunk and a heading driven under the Channel. With modern science and appliances, and the large experience which many similar and some almost as extensive works have given, the completion of the tunnel will involve no extraordinary difficulty.—*Iron.*

Further experiments with the 38-ton gun at Shoeburyness have demonstrated the admirable qualities of the gun, which can be prepared and fired in two and a quarter minutes. With a battering charge of 130 lbs. of cubical powder it is found to send a shell of 800 lbs. through eighteen inches of rolled iron, while for accuracy it is found to be reliable as smaller weapons.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 23rd June, 1876.

ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

There continues to be an utter dearth of any topics of interest in the matter of Home politics. The fact is that the conduct of the Ministers with respect to the Eastern Question has obtained for them the unqualified approval of the public voice, for not only have they been eminently successful in a diplomatic sense, but they have tickled the vanity of the country by demonstrating how greatly we are respected and feared when we evince symptoms of putting out our paw. The Opposition would become involved in unpopularity if they were to harass the Government at the present moment, inasmuch as foreigners would certainly infer that the nation was divided on the question which now agitates all Europe. Accordingly no questions are asked except such as the Government have an object in answering, and "further papers" are declined for reasons declared to be entirely satisfactory. The leading journals have been brought into a splendid state of discipline, and the effect produced is a degree of unanimity in the nation at large unprecedented and well worthy of study. Meanwhile the most deliberate activity continues to be displayed in all the dockyards and arsenals. Every available ship of war, armoured and unarmoured, is being repaired, equipped, and commissioned, to the end that our naval force in the Mediterranean may be reinforced. Great gun and torpedo experiments are being carried on most assiduously. Malta and Gibraltar are being filled to the brim with naval and military stores. The Volunteer force is being stimulated to exertion, and appears to respond readily to the call. Lord Abinger, in reviewing the Inns of Court Volunteers the day before yesterday, made quite a warlike speech, and everything betokens the idea that whilst all bluster and threatening are eschewed, because we desire peace, a keen determination prevails to fight if needs must.

Mr. Disraeli made a statement in his place in the Commons last night which entirely bears out the views I have now expressed. He paraded the fact that all the Powers had agreed to allow the newly constituted Ottoman Government ample time to develop their policy and to carry out their plans of reform, but he declined to express any opinion as to the result, or to hold out any hope that the Powers would come to an agreement, should the Sultan's Government fail in bringing about a pacification. The Russian Government organs continue very bitter against England, and even Prince Gortschakoff has so far forgotten himself as to admit that he has been baulked and thwarted by the turn things have taken. This surely amounts to an admission that some sudden move was to have been made, which would secure direct and immediate advantage to Russia. There can be no question about that. Now what was the nature of this secret move? The *coup d'état* at Constantinople answers the question. The late Sultan and his Grand Vizier were entirely under the influence of the Russian Ambassador. Animosity to Russian influence was the exciting element of the Softas and of the Turkish statesmen who deposed Abdul Aziz. The Berlin Memorandum would certainly have been presented within twelve hours after the deposition had been effected, and it was to avert that presentation that the deposition was carried out so suddenly; *ergo*, the contemplated move rested on the presentation of the Berlin Memorandum in some shape. The only inference I can draw is, that the late Sultan would have compromised himself in the matter, and have accepted in consideration of his treason Russian protection of his person, which he must have known was not safe. That simply meant the ultimate occupation of Constantinople by the Czar.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

What the Turkish Government means to do is not yet made apparent, but that the Council sits in continual deliberation and that it is in constant communication with the English ambassador, there is no doubt whatever. I mentioned in my last that there was a division in the Council, one party desiring to grant a constitution, the other to govern by the laws laid down in the Koran. The day after my letter was despatched, intelligence was received of the assassination of the two leading men of the Koran party. It must be understood that the leader of the constitutional government is Midhat; to stop his agitation he was made President of the Council. The leaders of the opposite party (which party we should call Tory) were Hussein Avni and Rachid; the former was minister of war, and the most potent man in the country, the other was the minister of foreign affairs; both men of high character, haters of corruption and injustice, intensely incensed against Russia, and strong in the belief that a strict observance of the Koran is a panacea for the wounds of Turkey. On Thursday night, the 16th inst., the Council sat at Midhat's house. A military officer obtained admission into the Council Chamber and with a revolver deliberately shot Hussein Avni dead. Rachid, in attempting to arrest or disarm the assassin, was in like manner killed. A *melée* ensued, in which the assassin wounded the Minister of Marine and the High Admiral. He also killed Midhat's aid-de-camp and a sentry before he was secured.

The murderer's name was Hassan Bey, a Circassian. He was a brother to one of the late Sultan's concubines, seems to have been a hanger-on at the palace and was aid-de-camp to one of the late Sultan's sons. He appears to have been a favourite of the late Sultan's mother, who attaches all the blame of her son's deposition on Hussein Avni. She no doubt instigated the murder and most probably meant that Hussein Avni should be the only victim—and it seems to me clear that the other murders were effected in a determined effort to escape. Hassan made no secret of his intention to kill Hussein Avni, and strange to say Hussein Avni was duly informed of this intention. Hassan was ordered to join his regiment at Bagdad—he refused to go and was placed under arrest, when, consenting to go, he was liberated. I imagine that he had started and managed to return unknown to Hussein Avni. The Council Chamber was probably guarded by Midhat's domestics, who admitted the assassin because he wore a uniform and said that he was the bearer of despatches. He was hung the following day, but no notice seems to be taken of the late Sultan's mother.

It seems to be generally supposed that the removal of Hussein Avni and Rachid will prove a happy event for the reform party, but the trouble is to arrange matters with the Christians in such a manner as will satisfy them without exciting the exclusive susceptibilities of the Turks. In financial matters and the reorganization of the army everything is proceeding satisfactorily. Nicsics having been re-provisioned without resistance, it seems probable that the insurgents have in effect accepted the armistice. The position of Montenegro and of Servia continues most threatening, and on this position the whole question hinges. Servia coolly asks the Sultan to be allowed to annex Bosnia, and Montenegro asks the same favour with respect to Herzegovina. Of course these accessions are to be tributary to the Porte, and all sorts of fine promises are made. This clearly is a Russian scheme, and I should imagine will not be listened to for one moment. But then, if the alternative be the delivery of Servia and Montenegro into the hands of infuriated Mahomedan troops, what is to be done? I do not know, but so stands the Eastern Question, and I feel sure that Lord Derby will not permit Russian intervention in any case, and I think he will settle the matter for good and all if he can by any means do so. Russia will fight if she dares, and we shall certainly not allow her one inch more rope than is absolutely necessary.

THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

The Times' Calcutta correspondent, under date of 18th instant, says that Mr. Grosvenor has returned to China direct from Rangoon with his colleagues, and it is stated that the Indian Government knows nothing of his report, which has been sent to the Foreign Office, the question being Imperial. On first arriving at Manwyne, the people said that Mr. Margary had never been there, but a Kachyen guide showed the officers of the escort the spot where Mr. Margary was murdered and the tree on which his head was exposed. The impression here is that the Imperial troops committed the murder. Fourteen men are imprisoned at Talifoo pending the receipt of the report. At Bhamo, Leeseetaie's wife came and protested her husband's innocence. It is supposed that this is true. In Lamah the Mission found everywhere traces of civil war, trade was almost destroyed, and Manwyne is a miserable village, the people apparently being Shans. The King of Burmah wished to receive the Mission, but they refused to take off their shoes, and therefore an interview was not granted. The British Resident has had no audience since the order that he is [illegible] to take off his shoes, and all business has been transacted through the Ministers. The King showed a friendly disposition towards the escort, and it is the general opinion at Rangoon that the real instigators of the murder escaped detection, though the humbler instruments, perhaps, were caught.

All this looks very squally. The mandarins may probably listen to the voices of the Russian charmer and prove repellent. They are really little better than the King of Dahomey, who after making up his mind to pay the fine which Commodore Hewitt imposed on him, has altered it simply because one of the ships of war was removed from his coast.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market is simply disorganised, and I believe first class three months paper has been done at 1 per cent. The reserve in the Bank of England is close upon 30 millions, the highest ever known. The East Indian Government invited tenders for £700,000 and took the full sum at 1s. 7¼d., which is the equivalent of 50⅝d. per oz. for silver. Sales have been since made of bar silver at 51d., but that price cannot now be obtained, and I understand that the telegraphic messages from India received since the news of last tender reached there indicate a further decided fall. Much depends on the action of the East Indian Government with respect to these tenders. If they meet the market, as I should suppose they will in future, things will soon find their level, but I cannot help thinking that India, China, and Japan will be tapped for gold in exchange for silver before long.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Commercial matters look very bad indeed, and one hears of nothing but losses on shipments and stock exchange frauds. There is a system of mutual forbearance going on, which simply means putting off the evil day. There are no symptoms of a panic, but a strong rage for retrenchment. Carriages, works of art, and furnished houses are a simple drug. The harvest prospects are bad, and if they do not improve the consequences will be serious. The revenue continues to fall off, and so do the traffic returns. Government are spending a deal of money, but still there is no talk of supplemental estimates.

THE CASE OF R. E. LOVE.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy the day before yesterday, a first meeting was held, before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, under an adjudication made against Robert Efford Love, who was a shipowner and merchant, of Mark Lane, and also carried on the business of a tea-dealer at Bethnal Green and Camden Town, London. The bankrupt filed a petition for liquidation in April last, but the proceedings became abortive, and he is now in Newgate waiting his trial on a criminal charge. An approximate statement of affairs was handed in, disclosing liabilities to the amount of £26,547, and debts fully secured £67,218, against assets £18,340; but it is understood that this amount will be reduced by at least £10,000 upon realisation. Proofs for upwards of £18,000 having been admitted, Mr. E. Smith, accountant, Clement's Lane, was appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection. In the course of the day the bankrupt was again brought up at the Mansion-House upon the charge of obtaining a large sum of money from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation by false pretences. The offence imputed to him was that he had obtained a considerable sum of money from the bank by giving as security a large quantity of goods which he represented had been put on board a vessel called the *Ellen Browse*, and consigned to China for sale, whereas in fact a much smaller quantity of goods, and of course a totally insufficient security, had been actually placed on board the vessel, and the presumed bills of lading turned out to be fictitious. Some further evidence was given, and the prisoner was formally committed for trial.

I hear a good deal about the depredations of this criminal. It would seem that his original intention was to have the *Ellen Browse* cast away, and so hide his frauds in the deep at the expense of the underwriters. He managed to tamper with the chronometers and there seems to have been nothing bad which he did not do. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are light sufferers. The gross sum is only £2,500. The falsely packed goods will realise about £1,000 and the dividend will be £500 more. Very properly, in the interest of morality, they are determined to make an example of the thief.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The correspondence between the British Government and our Consul at Egypt has been issued. It is most unfavorable to the Khedive, and I should say will bowl him over. Strong efforts are being made by the French usurers to keep things going until better times shall come, but he has no money to meet his next dividends, and little hope of getting any. The foolish man should come to a composition—retaining so much to govern the country and the rest to his creditors—but he is bent on so arranging matters as to enable him to bag some more spoil in the process.

A Cairo telegram denies recent reports of fresh reverses by the Egyptian troops in Abyssinia, and states that an Envoy has been despatched to King John with presents, and to conclude a treaty of peace, that part of the Abyssinian army has been disbanded, and that the greater part of the Khedive's forces are on their way home. If that be not something uncommonly like a confirmation of the rumours it denies, I am mistaken.

ANECDOTE OF ABDUL AZIZ.

A capital anecdote of the late Sultan is told here. He was very fond of gossip, and sent for the banker Abraham Beg to learn the scandal of Pera and Stamboul. As Abraham was being conducted to the presence by the Master of the Horse, that functionary begged him, should the Sultan question him on the subject, to say that the funds were at 30, His Majesty having been so informed by his Ministers. Poor Abraham consented. He had not been long with Abdul Aziz when he was questioned as to the funds, and replied as he had promised. To the horror of the banker, the Sultan expressed himself delighted, and handed Abraham a large bundle of bonds to sell for him. Abraham sold at 12, and paid Abdul Aziz 30. It is not often that a Jewish banker tumbles into such a pitfall.

SALE OF THE COBHAM YEARLINGS.

At the sale of the Cobham yearlings the other day a colt was sold for 4,100 guineas. Mr. Robert Jardine is said to have been the bidder of 4,000 guineas. Owing to the wintry spring English horses have done little this year. The first two for the Derby and the first three for Oaks were all foreign animals.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN PRESENTS.

The presents made to the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour are being exhibited to the public in the East Gallery of the India Museum. The articles on exhibition consist of arms, ancient and modern, specimens of the well-known silk manufactures of the various countries through which the Prince passed, a very handsome collection of coins of the various native States, and specimens of the especial workmanship of the different classes of Hindoos and Mahommedans in gold, silver, copper, brass and wood. There are however, no specimens of the Benares work nor of the Agra work, which, as your readers are aware, is famous for its Mosaic character, and is believed to have been imported into India during the reign of Shah Jehan by a Florentine. On entering the room from the India Museum, the first thing which strikes the eye is the handsome silver bedstead which the Maharajah of Cashmere gave to the Prince. The canopy over it is somewhat poor, but as the whole of the bedstead is of solid silver, richly gilded, it is doubtless very valuable. Close by this is a large ivory palanquin, painted black in parts, the work being relieved by minute carvings of animals and flowers. This is probably one of the most valuable things in the collection. A large silver throne from the south of India is on the right hand side. It has red velvet on the sides and back, and a very handsome canopy. Gossips say that the Prince of Wales, when presented with this throne, declined to sit upon it, as he said he was only Heir-Apparent, and not the actual possessor of the sceptre of India. In the larger room, the central object is a magnificent stand of arms. First and foremost amongst these will be noticed the diamond-hilted sheath and sword which the Maharajah of Cashmere gave the Prince. In the sword-knot there is a diamond which is the size of a filbert. There is also the sword with which the Sivajee is supposed to have founded the Mahratta Empire, which England overthrew on the plain of Kirkee. Another arm is covered with garnets, and has four emeralds, each larger than a walnut. There are also daggers, spears, &c., covered with jewels of incalculable value. The jewels themselves which the Prince has brought home will probably disappoint the visitor. The best of them consist in a number of diamond rings, one notably from Central India, which has a brilliant of something like 30 carats. Of native jewellery there is a large quantity. The cups and decanters from Cashmere are undoubtedly very beautiful. The case of shawls includes several very valuable and curious pieces of workmanship.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN CHINA.

The *Moscow News* publishes a letter from its correspondent at Shanghai, dated March 27, in which an account is given of a railway eleven English miles in length which has just been finished and now connects Shanghai with the village of Oussoon. The line runs along the borders of the river Van Poo, of which the navigation between Shanghai and Oussoon is impeded by a sandbank, always an obstacle, and sometimes an insuperable one. It was proposed some time ago by the foreign merchants at Shanghai to build a railway from Shanghai to Oussoon; but the Chinese authorities refused to grant the necessary permission. Flattery, bribery, the "abuse of the English local papers," all failed to move the stubborn Administration. At last it was determined, without consulting the Chinese, to form a company for exploring the forbidden route. The requisite capital was subscribed without delay; and, on the survey being made, it appeared that, with the exception of three little creeks which it would be necessary to bridge over, and a few hollows which would have to be filled up, the line presented no "engineering difficulties" of any kind. It was then determined to go on, at all risks, with the railway. The governor of the district was prevailed upon to give his authorization for the making of a "suitable road," which he did the more willingly inasmuch as large numbers of workpeople had constantly to make the journey from Oussoon to Shanghai. Then the land had to be bought; also the right of building bridges over the creeks. The Chinese proprietors were afraid to sell without first obtaining the sanction of the authorities; but, as some sort of road was wanted by every one, no objection was made to the proposed purchase. Having acquired the ownership of the land on which it was intended to construct the railway, the Shanghai merchants sent to England for rails, which in due time arrived. Meanwhile the woodwork had been completed, and in the middle of January last the engineers began to lay the rails down. Still the officials looked calmly on; until, on the 16th of March, it was found possible to make a trial trip along the line of railway three miles in length. The English directors and shareholders travelled in the carriages, and the luggage vans were filled with Chinese, who seemed to make the journey with great satisfaction to themselves, the more so as, besides being carried for nothing, they were, according to the Russian correspondent, further propitiated with "roast beef and sherry." When the governor of the district was informed that the railway was partly completed, and that engines were running over a portion of the line, he at first treated the report "with contempt." But it was confirmed again and again by eye-witnesses; and ultimately the great man went out to see for himself, and, in presence of an excited crowd, ordered the rails to be taken up. The chairman of the company, however, begged him before requiring the execution of such an extreme measure, to consider the matter in private; and the two went together to the Government house, where the governor's own permission to construct a "suitable road" was shown to him. The discussion was thus narrowed to the question whether the road of iron between Oussoon and Shanghai was really a "suitable" one; and the governor at last consented to submit this point to the superior officials at Pekin. Before an answer could be received trains were running all the way from Shanghai to Oussoon.

It was rumoured "yesterday," concludes the correspondent (that is, on the 26th of March), that an authorisation had arrived from Pekin to tolerate what the foreigners had already completed—which gave them the right of keeping open the entire line. Two Chinamen, imprisoned for having aided the foreigners in the construction of the railway, had been suddenly liberated; and it was thought that the Chinese Government would, in the end, purchase the line so as to keep it entirely under their own control. In any case the hostility of the Chinese Government to railways no longer exists in its old force; and locomotives may, ere long, be looked upon as no more dangerous than steam vessels. Already 4,000 Chinese are travelling daily between Oussoon and Shanghai—for the most part by the third class, at a charge of only five cents for the journey. The correspondent remembers the running of the first railway train in Russia, between St. Petersburg and Paulovsky, when it was the general opinion of the lookers-on that the devil was inside the engine; and he cannot help thinking that the Chinese of the towns in the present day are more intelligent than were the Russians of St. Petersburg in 1840.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Pat Corri, the well-known vocalist, is lying dangerously ill, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Miss Maude Branscombe has sailed for America with Miss Lisa Weber's company. She is deeply regretted—by the photographers.

A Berlin newspaper has published a private letter which describes the great state of excitement and anxiety prevailing in Jerusalem owing to the excesses of the Turkish authorities and the apprehended uprising of the Fellahs. On the 2nd June when the excitement reached its crisis, all the shops of the Christians were closed, many houses were barricaded, and the foreigners armed themselves and held guard the whole night.

According to news received by the Italian Geographical Society, the expedition to Central Africa, commanded by the Marchese Antinori, landed at Zeyla on the 14th of May. It encountered much opposition on the part of the Emir Abu Beker, but through the determined energetic attitude assumed by the Marchese Antinori and Captain Martini the difficulties were overcome. The expedition was to leave Zeyla for Ankober on the 20th of May.

For some months past (says the *Broad Arrow*) a controversy has been going on—and is still going on—concerning Surgeon-Major Cosmo Gordon Logie, of the Blues, who was removed from his regiment without the knowledge or sanction of his colonel, Lord Strathnairn. His lordship is naturally indignant at his prerogative being interfered with, for, subject to the will of the Sovereign, the colonel of a Household Regiment has paramount power. How the controversy between Whitehall-yard and Lord Strathnairn will end it is impossible to say; but while it is going on the Blues are without a surgeon-major.

Father Ignatius was on the 17th June ejected by an attorney and the sheriff's officers from a building called the Monastery, at Norwich, where he, with two or three so-called monks, was celebrating the sacrament. The building, a subject of litigation, had been sold, but Father Ignatius still asserts some claim to it. Before the unfinished altar, which was adorned with lights, drapery, and flowers, the officers found a monk prostrated. Father Ignatius gained time to finish the service, and, as he seemed to expect help, the sheriff's officers carried him out of the building, and carpenters nailed the doors. Proceedings have been taken before the Norwich magistrates against the officers, but the case was dismissed on the ground that the magistrates had no jurisdiction.

An important paper, followed by an interesting discussion, "On the Maritime Defence of England," has been read by Captain Scott, R.N., at the United Service Institution. The writer dwelt upon a number of topics which, he considered, showed that our naval resources were anything but adequately looked after, such as the condition of our guns, the training of young sailors in obsolete gunnery, and the unprotected state of the coast. As a remedy to this state of things he proposed that yacht sailors, fishermen, dockyard men, volunteer artillery and infantry should be trained under the immediate direction of the Admiralty, and that the mercantile marine might be in future constructed on a principle by which it could be easily utilised in time of warfare.

With reference to the question asked in our columns lately regarding the manning of P. and O. ships by Lascar crews, we are informed by one thoroughly conversant with the subject: 1. That ever since P. and O. ships have sailed in Indian waters their crews have consisted of so-called Lascar seamen, supervised by European quartermasters and boatswains; 2. that since the opening of the Suez Canal the employment of these crews has been extended to European waters, they being engaged at Bombay for the voyage to England and back, and kept while in England at the Company's expense; 3. that these Lascars are drawn from the peaceful maritime population of the seacoast villages adjacent to Bombay, and ship under their own head man, or serang, who is responsible for their docility and competence, and who invariably is a man of long-standing good character; and 4. that not only has there never been any manifestation on the part of a native crew in the P. and O. service, but that the docility and willingness of the Lascars is regarded by every officer in the service as a grateful contrast to the grumbling and indiscipline which too often were wont to characterise European crews.—*World.*

A CELESTIAL CRITIC.

It is an English peculiarity to find pleasure in the severe comments frequently passed on British manners and customs by foreign visitors. When a distinguished continental critic recently informed us that we feed after the manner of horses stabled in loose boxes, and make a common practice of riding on hearses in a state of inebriety, we exhibited as much delight as if he had bestowed the highest compliments. Perhaps it is for this reason that the *Jewish World* has employed an ingenious Chinese pilgrim to give his notions of men and things in this strange land. It must be acknowledged that Wo Chang is not so amusing as M. Assolant or M. Taine. To tell the truth, he is apt to become a bore on the slightest provocation, and he finds that in almost everything he sees. At intervals, however, his remarks become almost lively. What can be brighter, or better, or truer, for instance, than the manner in which this intelligent Celestial describes fashionable society? "Poverty is the social leprosy of respectable Christians," we are informed; and it is, therefore, quite contrary to English etiquette to assist the unfortunate. The wealthy classes have, it appears, entered into an explicit arrangement that "they may eat and drink much at each other's table while fortune smiles upon them." But the moment ill-luck comes, the victim is placed under taboo, there to remain until "the poor stricken man makes himself a large purse once more." In this latter event "he is invited as before, by the great diners to their houses," and everything goes on smoothly pending another financial catastrophe. Our kindly critic mentions some other facts that have previously remained unknown to the majority of Englishmen. He avers—and who would refuse credence to such an excellent authority?—that it is our national usage for "bankers and large merchants to go to the Episcopal Church; the jobbers who broke packages to the Presbyterian; and the small tradesmen and artisans to the Methodist." There is a nice discrimination in this last classification which proves Wo Chang to be an exceptionally clear-sighted observer. We cannot, however, quite agree with him that England would be vastly improved by the introduction of Chinese manners and the Buddhist religion. Somehow or other, we get on in a fairly comfortable manner without either partaking of sea-slugs or worshipping josses of supernatural ugliness.—*Globe.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from first page.)

REPORTS.

The German bark *Caroline Behn* reports left Touron on 24th July, and had light Southerly winds and calms to port.

The Chinese gunboat *Chen-to* reports left Swatow on 28th July, and had heavy S.W. swell with winds and rains.

The British steamship *Wallace* reports left London on 10th July, and Singapore on 22nd July, and experienced heavy weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *City of Exeter* reports left Hoihow on 27th July, and had light variable winds from the South throughout, with fine and clear weather.

The British steamship *Penedo* reports left Saigon on 24th July, and had light Southerly winds and calms with fine weather throughout the passage.

The Siamese ship *Shooting Star* reports left Bangkok on 18th July, and had squally weather in the Gulf. On the 25th at noon, passed Pulo Sapata in light Southerly and Westerly winds. In the China Sea had fine weather, and anchored outside Green Island at 8.30 p.m. on the 28th.

The British steamship *Chinkiang* reports left Shanghai at 3 a.m. on 26th July, and arrived in port at 6 a.m. on the 30th inst. Had moderate variable winds and weather as far as Ocksen; thence to port fresh monsoon and fine weather. Passed the steamship *China* on the 26th, off Gutzlaff. Passed the steamship *Amoy* on the 27th at 8 a.m. Passed the steamship *Yung-ching* on the 29th, off Chelung Point.

The British steamship *Leonor* reports left Tamsui on 27th July, Amoy on the 28th, and Swatow on the 29th. From Tamsui to Amoy experienced moderate and variable winds with occasional light rains. From Amoy to Swatow light S.W. winds and calms; thence to port S.W. winds and W. winds, and cloudy weather with light rains. In Amoy were H.M.S. *Fly* and a German frigate. In Swatow, were the steamships *Chefoo*, *Olympia*, *Swatow*, *Carisbrooke*, *Bajah*, and an American despatch-boat. On the 29th at 2.30 a.m., passed a steamer, bound North. On the 30th at 1.30 a.m., passed the steamship *Yesso*. At 2.30 and 10 a.m., passed two steamers, bound North.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

SUNDAY, 30th July.

A small amount of business was done yesterday in Bengal drug; New Patna at $590 and New Benares at $573¾. To-day the former has been placed at the same figure, whilst the rate for the latter was the nominal quotation. In Malwa a large business has been done at $575, with allowance of from twenty to thirty-two taels.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/9
Credits, at 6 months' sight	3/9¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/9⅜
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	239
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	239
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72¼
Private, 30 days' sight	73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—14 per cent. premium, firm.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$850 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$208 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$520 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$150 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. discount, ex div.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 58 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$52½ per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£106, sellers.

SALES ON JULY 29TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Peas—1,000 piculs, at $2.20, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas—2,500 piculs, at $2.06, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Mushroom—10 cases, at $57.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Fungus—10 bags, at $31.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Seaweed—100 bundles, at $2.90, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Shellfish—10 bags, at $13.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish—20 bags, at $19.40, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Green Peas—300 piculs, at $2.70, by Kwong Mow Tai to travelling trader.

White Wax—10 pieces, at $66.80, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Sapanwood—450 piculs, at $2.20, by Tuck Mee Hop Kee to local trader.

Large Dried Mussels—50 bags, $10.00, by Kin Tai Loong to travelling trader.

Bird's Nests—(1st quality), case, at $1,80.00, by Kwong Hop to travelling trader.

Cotton—60 bags, at $16.60, by Yee Shun Tai to local trader.

Black Sessamums—10 bags, at $5.00, by Shing Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

JULY 30TH.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.795
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.740
Thermometer—9 A.M.	91
Thermometer—1 P.M.	91
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	84
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	83
Thermometer—Maximum	91½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	82½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY 29TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.78	29.80	29.60	29.65	—	—	—	—
Ther'eter attached	88.0	87.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	sw	w	ssw	calm	—	—	—	—
Force	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	87.0	86.0	88.0	85.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	80.0	78.0	84.0	80.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.	—	—	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1182 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.

694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powders; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1145 July 20

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Consolation (str.)	Barclay	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do. Do.	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th prox.
Do.	Nankin (str.)	E. M. Brace		Siemssen & Co.	On or about 12th prox.
Do.	Onward	T. Stimson	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Martha Brockelmann	J. Kluth	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Charles C. Leary	N. Stilphen	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Montego	Griffiths	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Bethany	Beedell	Whampoa	Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Gaelic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Philip Fitzpatrick	Wm. Phelan	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Hoogly (str.)	Mortemard		Messageries Maritimes	On 5th prox., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Brisbane (str.)	Balfour		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 15th prox., at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Leonor (str.)	Young		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 2nd prox., at noon.
FOOCHOW	Francois I.		Hongkong	Turner & Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

EVERY CLASS of GOODS in LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:—

DRESS GOODS.
MUSLINS.
PRINTS.
GRENADINES.

MUSLIN SKIRTS and COSTUMES, at LESS than HALF PRICE.

EMBROIDERED COSTUMES and WRAPPERS.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS DRESS SILKS (more or less damaged), at 50 Cents per yard.

A PARCEL of our Famed JAPANESE SILKS, at 50 Cents per yard.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, at a GREAT REDUCTION.

LACE GOODS,
COLLARS and CUFFS,
TIES, &c.,
at HALF COST.

A LOT of SOILED CORSETS, at 50 Cents per PAIR.

STRAW HATS,
MILLINERY,
FEATHERS, and
FLOWERS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, a little soiled, will be sold at HALF PRICE.

LADIES' SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS, at $1 and $2.

FANCY FLANNELS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, at 35 Cents per yard.

A Lot of REMNANTS of VARIOUS GOODS, at HALF COST.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE, EX *GAELIC*.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, in Cases of 2 dozen Pint Bottles.

Apply to

L. L. BUSH,
9, Praya Central.

tf 1136 Hongkong, 20th July, 1876.

FOR SALE,

KEROSINE, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

700 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

NEW BOOKS: WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.

DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.

DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.

DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs.

GASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Mast-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.

STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.

Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Saunders. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.

CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality, Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.

After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.

White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.

Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.

Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES.

CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles.

California Family STORES, all descriptions.

Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubback's Assorted PAINTS and OIL, Crane's Lubricating OIL.

Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW.

White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.

T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5.

Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

978 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. "MONOPOLE," China.

Apply to

DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.

1m 1089 Hongkong, 12th July, 1876.

FOR SALE.

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, In Cases of 1 dozen Bottles.

A. VAN HOBOKEN & SON'S AVH GIN, In Cases of 1 dozen White Bottles.

Apply to

L. L. BUSH.

tf 852 Hongkong, 8th June, 1876.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

AH KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS are now in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 31, opposite Messrs. Sayle & Co.'s, and two doors from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where they have all descriptions of

ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE,

necessary for completely furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.

Also, Chinese and Japanese Curios, Finest Ebony Carved Tables and Chairs of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.

THE FIRST FLOOR TO BE LET.

1m 1065 Hongkong, 7th July, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper	$1.50
Neatly Bound	$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

泳 煤 記 柴

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADELINA AND MARIANNE, Ger. bk., Dahl.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
ANNA, Ger. bk., Jessen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
ASIA, Dan. str., Molsen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
AURORA AUSTRALIS, Swed. sch., Sjögren.—Order.
BENEFACTOR, Am. bk., Hayden.—Russell & Co.
CALABAR, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Landstein & Co.
CILURNUM, Brit. ship, Shewsbury.—Wieler & Co.
CORINNE, Brit. bk., Gorman.—Wieler & Co.
CORONA, Brit. ship, Strachan.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
CROCUS, Brit. str., Joy.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEUTSCHLAND, Ger. bk., Tiemann.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FORTUNE, Siam. bk., Soderstrom.—Chinese.
GLENROY, Brit. str., Taylor.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
JEDDAH, Brit. str., Clark.—Chinese.
JOHN C. MUNRO, Brit. bk., Crane.—Meyer & Co.
KATE WATERS, Brit. bk., Fowles.—Order.
JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, Ger. bk., Reimer.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
LORD OF THE ISLES, Brit. 3-m. sch., Watt.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
LOUISA, Ger. 3-m. sch., Schierloh.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
MARION, Am. 3-m. sch., Howes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ONWARD, Brit. bk., Stimson.—Meyer & Co.
ORCHIS, Brit. str., Butlin.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
PASIG, Span. str., Yzaurieta.—Remedios & Co.
SEAMAN'S BRIDE, Siam. bk., Andressen.—Chinese.
SHOOTING STAR, Siam. sh., Hallstrom.—Chinese.
SOPHIE, Brit. bk., Jones.—Norton & Co.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CONSOLATION,"

Captain Barclay, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

1195 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS"

will be despatched on or about the 5th proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

1188 Hongkong, 28th July, 1876.

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT).

THE A1 French Steamer

"FRANCOIS I.,"

will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.

1159 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"BETHANY,"

Captain Beedell, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.

For Freight, apply to

HEARD & Co.

1191 Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(To follow the *American Lloyds.*)

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Bark

"PHILIP FITZPATRICK,"

Wm. Phelan, Master, will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

974 Hongkong, 24th June, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"CHARLES C. LEARY,"

N. Stilphen, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 823 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. 1 1 German Bark

"MARTHA BROCKELMANN,"

J. Kluth, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

tf 1007 Hongkong, 30th June, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Bark

"ONWARD,"

T. Stimson, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

tf 908 Hongkong, 15th June, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"MONTEGO,"

Griffiths, Master, with the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

973 Hongkong, 24th June, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

Vessels on the Berth.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC*, will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st August, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*HOOGLY*," Commandant MORTEMARD, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 4th August, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.

1y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

383 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—To-day, the 31st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Suez, and London.—Per *Consolation*, to-day, the 31st inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—To-day, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Queensland, Sydney, Tasmania, and Melbourne.—Per *Brisbane*, on Tuesday, the 15th August, at 11.30 a.m.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet *GAELIC* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st of August, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

	PER HALF OUNCE. Hongkong Stamps. Cents.	PER HALF OUNCE. U.S. Stamps. Cents.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence	8	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, *Greenland*, *Jamaica*, New Granada, Nicaragua, *Panama*, West Indies	8	5
Hawaii, *New Foundland*	8	6
Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela	8	10
Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island	8	13
Brazil	8	15
Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru	8	17
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay	8	23
Newspapers (not over 4 oz.)	2	4
Books, &c., per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book-Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1876.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *HOOGLY*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *Paid to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 4th August,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 5th August,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1876.

His Excellency Governor Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., is pleased to authorise the following alterations of Postal Rates:—

The unit of a quarter of an ounce, wherever used in the Postal Tables hitherto published, to be superseded by the unit of half an ounce, the rates being modified proportionately.

Letters to Turkey by French Packet, and to Greece, to be charged 36 cents per half ounce.

The Postage to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Natal, The Cape, Ascension, and St. Helena to be the same as that now charged to Australia.

The rate for books and trade patterns exchanged between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama by Contract Packet to be 4 cents for every two ounces.

His Excellency Governor SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B., is pleased to direct that the reduced Rates of Postage indicated below take effect from the 19th instant.

No reduction is made by the French Packets.

A complete Table, embodying these alterations, will shortly be issued.

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Registration, per Letter.	Newspapers, each, not exceeding 4 oz.	Books & Patterns, per 4 oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Via Brindisi.				
United Kingdom	28	8	4	12
United States, British N. America, Canary, and Madeira Islands	32	16	6	18
W. Africa, Falkland and Cape Verd Islands, Bermuda	38	16	6	18
W. Indies, Mexico, Central America & South America (E. Coast)	50	*	6	18
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru	62	None.	6	20

* British West Indies, Curaçoa, Honduras, and Brazil only, 16 cents.

Via Southampton.				
Portugal and the Azores	28	16	6	12
Local.				Per 2 oz.
Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and Philippines, by Private Ships	4	8 Except Bangkok.	2	2

Postage on Correspondence forwarded by Private Ship to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters, 8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers, 2 " each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns, } 6 " for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on each correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing-wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

Extracts.

RHYME OF THE RAIL.

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges;
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale,
Bless me! this is pleasant
Riding on the rail.

Men of different stations
In the eye of fame
Here are very quickly
Coming to the same;
High and lowly people,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level
Travelling together.

Gentlemen in shorts
Looming very tall,
Gentlemen at large
Talking very small,
Gentlemen in tights
With a loose-ish mien,
Gentlemen in gray
Looking rather green.

Ancient maiden lady
Anxiously remarks
That there must be peril
'Mong so many sparks;
Roguish-looking fellow,
Turning to the stranger,
Says it's his opinion
She is out of danger.

* * *

Market-women careful
Of the precious casket,
Knowing eggs are eggs,
Tightly holds her basket;
Feeling that a smash,
If it came, would surely
Send her eggs to pot
Rather prematurely.

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges;
Whizzing through the mountains
Buzzing o'er the vale,
Bless me! this is pleasant
Riding on the rail.

JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

WHY THE LIONS DID NOT EAT DANIEL.

The writer of European gossip in the *Pioneer* tells the following story:—These Moors, despite the neighbourhood of Algeria, are nearly as absolute and barbaric as ever. I do not know if Moulvi Hassen throws his delinquent subjects to wild beasts; but a story is told of his predecessor of facetious and very cruel memory. An evangelical missionary once penetrated to his palace, and preached to him the merits of Christianity, as proved by the miracles of our sacred books. Amongst other things, the pious man related to the Sultan the history of Daniel in the lion's den. He listened carefully to the recital, and then said, with a malicious grin: "I see nothing wonderful in this story. The flesh of Jews is so vile, that the beasts did not care to eat it. I shall show you how superior is the flesh of a Mussulman." And, thereupon, he ordered two malefactors to be taken forth and thrust into the cage of one of his lions. When the bearer of his orders returned to his presence, he asked what the lions did to the men thrown to them. "They made but a mouthful of them," was the reply. "You see," said the Sultan, turning to the missionary, "how infinitely superior the flesh of a Mussulman must be to that of unclean Jews."

MODERN LEPROSY.

The general facts about leprosy seem to be that it is a disease of a slowly contagious character and naturally of a very protracted duration, lasting from eight or nine to fifteen or twenty years, and that it is chiefly prevalent among the poorer classes, and especially among such as subsist upon scanty or unwholesome food. In many of its forms it reveals itself by some disfigurement of the features, so that it is readily recognised by ordinary observers, and its slow progress is attended by loathsome sores and loss of the fingers and toes, which gradually perish and drop off. As in Judæa, it is the custom of the country—at least, among the poor, who furnish the great majority of the cases—to expel lepers from their homes and from society as soon as the nature of their complaint is discovered, and to look upon it as a valid ground for the disruption of all domestic ties. The husband drives away his wife, or the father his children, and takes no further thought for their welfare or subsistence. They become outcasts, exposed to all inclemencies of weather and to all extremities of want, and supported, if such a word can be used, by food or money which is exposed for them by the charitable, and which they may only take after the giver has departed, or by such roots and natural produce as they can obtain for themselves in the jungles. In Bombay there are two establishments into which lepers are received—one of them the Dhurmsala, named after the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the other the ward for incurables which is attached to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. The latter not only contains thirty male lepers but provides them with proper hospital accommodation and careful medical treatment; while the Dhurmsala contains 120 lepers of both sexes, who are better off than they would be as wandering outcasts, but who are crowded together, in defiance of all hygienic considerations. In order properly to estimate the relation between the evil and the provision thus made for its relief it must be remembered that the known lepers in the Bombay Presidency exceeded 11,000 in number in 1871, and that the number in the whole Indian peninsula is supposed to be not less than 100,000. Their condition may be fairly estimated from a narrative extracted from a letter in the *Times of India.* The writer says of a leper-man whom he had lately seen:—"He was the servant of a Brahmin landowner in the Concan, and, while present at a marriage festival, was noticed to have some (leprous) thickening of the ear and face. Thereupon the people insisted on his leaving the village; his wife and child left him, and he took refuge in a reed hut once belonging to some wandering tribe of Katodies. At morn and even he ventured near the outlying dwellings to beg for a little food. He ate such fruit as was procurable, and possessing as his all the sum of eight annas, he expended that in buying from the young cowherds fragments of their meals. Finally he left the locality and reached Bombay. Contrary to what is usual, this man was in fair bodily condition, and able to work, but no one in Bombay would employ him." When such misery as this is multiplied by 100,000 in the actual present, and provides for its own indefinite multiplication in the future, it surely assumes dimensions which call as much for the consideration of the statesman as for that of the philantropist. In the Middle Ages leprosy was not uncommon in Europe, but there, to use the phrase which has recently become current, it was "stamped out" by repressive legislation. Lepers were strictly confined withing specified limits, and were killed without mercy if they transgressed them. In Norway the disease was less rigorously treated, and there, consequently, it still lingers. In 1838, its prevalence was such as to become a matter of national concern, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject and to devise remedial measures. The result was the establishment of national leper asylums on a sufficient scale, fitted with every appliance which science and humanity could suggest, and the institution of a complete annual registration of lepers, from which it appears that the number of sufferers diminishes steadily year by year, and has fallen from 2,850 in 1856 to 1,856 in 1878; the decrease having been especially marked since 1867.—*Homœopathic World.*

A STRANGE VISION.

According to their custom, the Norsemen sailed up the River Scheldt, to a point convenient for attacking Reynier, who advanced with his army to Tournai, which he hoped to be able to defend. Albraide, described by Guisius as "the very noble countess, and loyal wife of Reynier," spent her days and nights weeping and praying in a small chapel that she herself had built in honour of the twelve apostles. Many were the combats waged day by day, in one of which no less than twelve of Rollo's chieftains were captured by Reynier, who immediately sent them for safe keeping to Mons. This victory Albraide caused to be celebrated with a *Te Deum*, in which all left at Mons joined. But alas! forced to retreat to Condé, with the loss of nearly all his forces, Reynier, fighting to the last with a battle-axe, was at length obliged to yield to Rollo. Bitter was the grief of his countess at the news, and a messenger soon arrived from Rollo, demanding not only the twelve Norsemen that had been taken prisoners, but all the gold and silver in Hainault, as well as the possession of the country; and adding that, if these were not immediately given up, Reynier's head would be cut off. In the agony of the young countess, she lost her presence of mind, and went out of the castle unattended and alone. With despair in her heart, the wretched Albraide rushed into the open country, and proceeded in the direction of a deep lake, which lay not from the city. "Bewildered, miserable, tempted almost beyond her strength, she was already on the brink, and one moment more would have hurried her into eternity. But, suddenly, upon the borders of the lake, rose up before her a venerable man in flowing robes, and leaning on a pilgrim's staff. She turned away to avoid him, when another, like him in appearance, stood before her. Further on, a third appeared, holding rays in his hand; then a fourth, leaning on a Greek cross. Twelve ancient men, marked by different emblems—a scythe, a sword, a palm, and a chalice—surrounded the lake, as if to guard it. The countess hurried round it again and again, without remarking that the old men were slowly following her; till, at the point where she had first seen the pilgrim with his staff, they all surrounded her, and with one solemn voice addressed her. 'Albraide, God in His mercy saves you from a fearful sin; a thought is in your heart which you have never offered up to Him; but we have not forgotten you, poor, suffering child! Send back the twelve Norsemen. Return to Mons; do all that the barbarian demands, and you will see your Reynier again.'" She returned to the castle, delivered the twelve prisoners, told them that they were free, and immediately made arrangements to send Rollo all the gold and silver jewels and the costly ornaments of the country. Though he had demanded them, Rollo never expected the return of his countrymen, and he had not recovered from his surprise at seeing them, when the first waggon containing the gold and silver arrived. The spoils of every palace, church, and castle followed from hour to hour, and last of all arrived the jewels of the young countess. So delighted and touched was Rollo at the devotion of Albraide, that he immediately freed Reynier, and insisted on accompanying him to his castle, that he might be presented to Albraide, to whom he promised to return her treasures. Guisius relates that Albraide said to Rollo, "It pleases me well, if it pleases my husband, and you have all that you ask for his reason, for I love rather to be poor with his safety and health." Though Rollo did not return all, he forgave half the ransom of gold and silver, and allowed Reynier to keep his lands, and when he went away promised to maintain "a perpetual peace and an eternal friendship." In memory of the countess's vision the lake in which we were moored at Mons has ever since been named The Lake of the Apostles.—From "Through France and Belgium," by W. Moens.

NAIL NOMENCLATURE.

The origin of the terms "6-penny," "10-penny," &c., as applied to nails, though not commonly known, is involved in no mystery whatever. Nails have been made a certain number of pounds to the 1,000 for many years, and are still reckoned in that way in England, a 10d. being 1,000 nails to ten pounds, and 6d. being 1,000 to 6 pounds, a 20 penny weighing 20 pounds to the 1,000, and having just one-half the number of nails to the 10 pounds of the 10-penny, and in ordering the buyer calls for the 3 pound, 6 pound, or 10 pound variety, &c., until by the Englishman's abbreviation of pun for pound, the abbreviation has been made to stand for penny intead of pound, as originally intended; and when it comes to less than one pound to the 1,000, such as tacks, brads, &c., they are reckoned 6 oz., 8 oz., &c., and the manufacturer who would make less than 1,000 nails to ten pounds for a 10d. nail, would be looked upon as a cheat, as in former times the difference in the cost of the manufacture of one pound of small nails over the larger sizes was much greater than now. As nails are now made and sold, the dealer only asks for the sizes needed, by the usual designation, and the fact that there are now but about two-thirds of the number of nails formerly called for in the pound does not lessen the value.

KINGLY NOTIONS.

Louis XIV. was, when the peace of Nimwegen was signed, forty years old; his figure was handsome, his manners were engaging, although at the same time dignified. He was not easily moved to anger, nor easily dispirited. These being his natural gifts, he himself, in his "Mémoires Historiques," tells us the chief motives which influenced his actions. He had the most exalted idea of the kingly office. "It is the will of God," wrote he, "who has given kings to men, that they should be revered as His vicegerents, He having reserved to Himself alone the right to scrutinise their conduct." "It is the will of God that every subject should yield to his sovereign an implicit obedience." "All property within the nation belongs to the king by virtue of his title." "Kings are absolute lords." "L'Etat—c'est moi." (The State—I am the State.) His ambition was unbounded. "Self aggrandisement," he writes, "is at once the noblest and the most agreeable occupation of kings." Magnificence in daily life, and in pleasures, involving the greatest extravagance, was thus upheld by him—"A large expenditure is the almsgiving of kings." His habitual disregard of treaties was not the result of dishonesty or fickleness, but was the deliberate design of one who preferred pleasant manners to sincerity, who condemned a noble to exile with a sweet smile, and bowed with infinite grace to a courtier who before nightfall was on the road to prison. "In dispensing," he says, "with the exact observance of treaties, we do not violate them; for the language of such instruments is not to be understood literally. We must employ in our treaties a conventional phraseology, just as we use complimentary expressions in society. They are indispensable to our intercourse with one another, but they always mean much less than they say." Louis's intellectual powers were good, but not extraordinary. He was a man of strong opinions, of strong will, of strong health, a practical man of business, but not an originator, a governor rather than a statesman. His private life was regulated by his pleasures; he, as a king, was subject to none of those laws which rule the lives of ordinary mortals, but his desires were never too strong to make him forget his ambitious designs.—*The Fall of the Stuarts*, by the Rev. E. Hale, M.A.

THE ABODE OF GREED AND ROGUERY.

It is hardly too much to say that as matters stand at present Monaco is a place at which no decent people can stay. But, indeed, every care is taken that they shall not to do so. Practically, there is at Monaco "no admittance except on business." If you go there and do not intend to gamble, the hotel-keepers soon make short work of you. Either they tell you that your rooms are wanted, or they ask a price for them which is deterrent, or they treat you with such gross incivility that it is impossible for you to remain. Monaco means gambling, and nothing else. If you don't want to lose your money, why don't you go elsewhere? And what gambling means, where everybody gambles, may easily be surmissed. At places like Baden-Baden or Homburg there used to be gamblers enough in all conscience. Still, they constituted but a small minority, as compared with the persons who flocked and still flock thither for health or legitimate pleasure. No one was obliged to enter their gaming saloons; and if you stopped away from them there was not much more to remind you of the presence of vice than is to be found in any ordinary city. But folks go to Monaco to gamble, as they go to the theatre to laugh, or to church to pray. The consequence is that Monaco is utterly disreputable. We do not mean to assert that curiosity or ignorance does not occasionally lead respectable persons to Monaco; but we confess we do not know how they are to stay there. The men are for the most part rooks or pigeons; and the women are of the sort to whom what is called character is of no importance. It ought to be the home of true sirens, of refined minds, of those who are in quest of the picturesque, of innocent girls, and blooming children. It is the abode of greed and roguery, and the painted face that cannot blush, even if it would.—*Standard.*

A FRENCH FOREST IN SPRING.

Comely beeches send up their white, straight clustered-branches, barred with green moss, like so many fingers from a half-clenched hand. Mighty oaks stand to the ankles in a fine tracery of underwood; thence the tall shaft climbs upward, and the grey forest of stalwart boughs spread out into the golden evening sky, where the rooks are flying and calling. On the sward of the Bois d'Hyver, the firs stand well asunder with outspread arms, like fencers saluting; and the air smells of resin all round, and the sound of the axe is rarely still. But strangest of all, and in appearance oldest of all, are the dim and wizard upland districts of young wood. The ground is carpeted with fir tassel, and strewn with fir-apples and flakes of fallen bark. Rocks lie crouching in the thicket, guttered with rain, tufted with lichen, white with years and the rigours of the changeful season. Brown and yellow butterflies are sown and carried away again by the light air—like thistledown. The loneliness of these coverts is so excessive that there are moments when pleasure draws to the verge of fear. You listen and listen for some noise to break the silence, till you grow half-mesmerised by the intensity of the strain; your sense of your own identity is troubled; your brain reels, like that of some gymnosophyst poring on his own nose in Asiatic jungles; and should you see your own outspread feet, you see them, not as anything of yours, but as a feature of the scene around you.—*Cornhill.*

WANT OF TACT.

We believe it is generally admitted that the most agreeable associates in the every-day intercourse of society are those who put us in good humour with ourselves. Tactless people have a wonderful faculty of effecting the very opposite. However well-tuned may be the instrument they touch, their rough inconsequent fingers always strike some jarring string. Wounded sensibility exaggerates their bluntness into insult—confusion enters the doors where they pass in—discord follows in their steps. There is an anecdote told of a certain officer, who, having lost an arm in battle, ever after judged of the high breeding and good nature of the persons presented to him, by noticing whether their eyes wandered to the empty coat-sleeve. He knew that those who appeared perfectly unconscious of his loss were influenced by considerate delicacy; while those whose eyes were constantly turned to the former locality of the deficient member had souls of a rude texture, insensible to fine perceptions or sympathetic emotions. Tactless people belong to this last-mentioned order of beings, and seem to possess an especial gift for spying out and pitilessly dragging to light imperfections which politeness ignores. Their scrutinizing eyes are ever upon a voyage of discovery; and who does not shrink from their merciless scanning? Who has not felt that

> —"Being observed,
> When observation is not sympathy
> Is just being tortured!"

Yet from this torture we never need hope to escape while a member—especially a feminine member—of the tactless family is present. But sure that her lynx eye will detect the first unwelcome thread of silver that winds its shining way among raven locks, and will as certainly proclaim the unsuspected intruder! But she makes the announcement with no malicious intent—she is quite unconscious of wounding one yet unreconciled to the sore necessity of growing old. Your tactless friend seems physically unable to avoid personalities. She unfailingly discusses the angularity and want of grace of meagre people before those who are vainly seeking flesh in cod liver oil; and she invariably expresses her disgust for unseemly rotundity before unfortunates who are martyrizing themselves by futile efforts to reduce their unsymmetrical proportions through compression and starvation, or to conceal them by manifold arts of the toilette. Tactless people are especially given to criticise dress. Woe to the hopeless fair one who has been forced by poverty into some little untasteful expedient, or bears about her a darn, or a slight fracture, which she nervously hoped would escape notice! Beyond all peradventure, a pair of rebuking, tactless eyes will forthwith fasten upon the imperfection! Beware, too, of the hands of the tactless. They are human magnets to attract and draw out defects. If a vase of flowers is turned to the wall to hide an unsightly crack; if a cushion is arranged on a sofa to conceal an unlucky rent; if a curtain is adjusted over a window to veil a broken pane; if a footstool is carefully placed over an oil-stain in the carpet, their hands, as if by instinct, drag away the friendly screen and reveal the hidden offence! Then, if there be a sore subject to any one present, it is always stumbled upon (though with no unkind intention) by these tactless individuals. They always talk of poverty to those who are vainly struggling to keep up appearances. They will discourse about profligate sons and thankless daughters before sorrowing parents, and rail at unworthy husbands to heart-broken wives; and bemoan the wretchedness of marriage before ill-matched partners. If a girl has been jilted, they innocently endeavour to entertain her with an account of the wedding of a gay young friend. If a sick child lies gasping in its mother's arms, the consolation they offer is the history of deaths they have known from just such illnesses! They are very much surprised if an impression slowly reaches them that they have created confusion or occasioned distress. They assure you they had no such design; and, doubtless, they had none. It was only the absence of that sixth sense, called "tact," which rendered them so obnoxious as companions, and which will always cause their presence to be dreaded and shunned.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 29th July, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.75 a 2.80
40 ,,	,,	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	82.50 a 90.20
,, 28 a 32	,,	107.00 a 115.00
38 a 42	,,	112.00 a 124.00
Bombay		78.00 a 86.00
Chintz	per piece	$1.90 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings		3.75 a 4.10
Brocades Do.		3.75 a 3.90
Damask Do.		5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, 14 lbs.	,,	2.30 a 2.90
15 lbs.	,,	2.95 a 3.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	,,	1.70 a 1.85
8 lbs.		1.80 a 1.95
8½ lbs.		1.97 a 2.40
9 lbs.		2.05 a 3.01
10 lbs.		3.25 a 3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	,,	1.35 a 1.45
,, 24 ,, & 32 in. 7 lbs.		1.52 a 1.95
24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	,,	3.05 a 3.10
24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	,,	3.10 a 3.15
,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	,,	2.65 a 2.70
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
,, Brown	,,	0.65 a 0.68
,, Red		0.77 a 0.80
,, Light Red		0.77 a 0.73
Jeans, 30 yards		2.80 a 3.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
,, Figured 24 ,,	,,	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 9 lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.25
,, 3 lbs.	,,	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.20 a 0.21
,, Gentian, 22 ,,		0.17 a 0.18
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.23 a 0.24
,, Gentian	,,	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 64 a 60 reed	per piece	1.83 a 1.90
,, 64 a 66 ,,	,,	2.10 a 2.23
,, 68 a 80 ,,	,,	2.55 a 3.90
,, 800 ,,	,,	3.75 a 3.80
,, 7,000 ,,	,,	3.40 a 3.45
,, AA	,,	1.75 a 1.80
,, BF	,,	6.10 a 6.20
,, MH	,,	4.70 a 4.75
,, EI		6.10 a 6.20
White Spotted Shirtings	,,	2.50 a 2.65
,, Brocades		2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 2.90
,, 8 lbs.	,,	3.00 a 3.05
,, 9 lbs.	,,	3.70 a 3.80
,, 10 lbs.	,,	4.85 a 5.10
,, 12 lbs.	,,	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
,, SS	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, S	,,	18.50 a 19.00
,, BBB	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, AAA	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, LLL	,,	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
,, Medium	,,	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.95 a 9.00
,, HH Scarlet	,,	9.00 a 9.05
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.70 a 8.80
,, H Scarlet	,,	9.10 a 9.20
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.85 a 8.90
Lustres, Figure	,,	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	,,	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	,,	6.00 a 6.80
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
,, Hoop	,,	3.55 a 3.60
,, Bar	,,	2.90 a 2.95
,, Wire	,,	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	,,	7.50 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	,,	7.50 a 7.80
,, Lead, LB	,,	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	,,	75.00 a —
,, American	,,	75.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.00 a 4.10
,, Swedish	,,	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 23.00
Spelter		3.20 a [illegible]
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.50 a 22.00
,, Plates	per box	6.40 a 6.60

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.80 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	,,	1.70 a 1.75
,, 2nd	,,	1.50 a 1.65
Bark, Siam	,,	0.83 a 1.10
,, Camphor	,,	14.50 a 15.00
Beche de Mer		30.00 a 63.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	,,	9.60 a 9.85
,, ,, Yellow	,,	44.00 a 28.00
,, Hankow, White	,,	66.50 a 67.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$3,200 a 4,000
,, 2nd	,,	650 a 800
,, 3rd	,,	190 a 250
Brimstone	,,	2.95 a 3.00
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	,,	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	,,	14.60 a 15.00
,, Baroos, clean	,,	4,800 a 5,000
,, Refuse	,,	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	,,	145.00 a 150.00
,, Inferior	,,	35.00 a 38.00
Cloves		33.00 a 35.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	10.00 a 11.00
,, Sydney	,,	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	23.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	,,	24.00 a —
,, Rod	,,	24.50 a —
,, Nails	,,	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Bombay	,,	12.50 a 15.00
,, Shantung	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, Ningpo	,,	16.80 a 17.00
,, Tientsin	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, Tungchow	,,	17.00 a 17.50
,, Calcutta	,,	14.50 a 17.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon		5.00 a 5.05
,, Siam		4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide		8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan		28.50 a 32.50
,, ,, without bones	,,	13.00 a 14.50
,, Chauchow	,,	23.50 a 24.00
Cutch	,,	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	,,	4.40 a 4.70
,, Red	,,	4.05 a 4.20
Dried Lily Flowers		7.50 a 12.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces		250 a 300
,, 7 a 8 ,,		200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.		1.25 a 1.40
,, American per barrel of 100lbs.		2.90 a 3.00
,, of 200lbs.		6.10 a 6.25
Fungus		31.00 a 31.[illegible]
Flints	,,	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	,,	220.00 a 300.00
,, 2nd ,,	,,	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	,,	Tls. 11.0.0 a 13.5.0
,, Superior	,,	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	,,	10.50 a 12.00
,, Siam	,,	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	,,	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	,,	5.50 a 5.60
,, 2nd ,,	,,	5.20 a 5.50
Mushrooms	,,	47.00 a 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	10.50 a 12.00
,, ,, ,, middle	,,	7.50 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$6.50 a 6.80
Peas, White	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Green	,,	2.65 a 2.80
,, Black	,,	1.90 a 1.95
,, Yellow	,,	2.20 a 2.22
,, Green Beans	,,	2.30 a 2.32
Pearl Barley		6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	,,	Tls. 1.8.5 a 2.1.0
Putchuck	,,	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	,,	2,600 a 3,000
,, ,, Mother	,,	3,000 a 3,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.70 a 1.72
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.72 a 1.71
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	1.89 a 1.91
,, Saigon	,,	1.60 a 1.74
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	6.15 a 6.70
Seaweed, Green	,,	3.00 a 3.15
,, Cut	,,	3.80 a 3.90
Sesamum, White	,,	3.70 a 4.00
,, Black	,,	3.20 a 3.75
Sharksfin	,,	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	,,	25.00 a 33.00
,, California	,,	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	,,	6.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	4.85 a 5.00
,, Banjar	,,	4.35 a 4.50
Pepper, White	,,	14.00 a 14.50
,, Black		8.00 a 8.10
Betel Nut	,,	3.45 a 3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	,,	3.60 a 4.10
,, South Seas	,,	13.50 a 15.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.60 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	,,	6.15 a 6.50
,, ,, Dark Brown		4.70 a 5.00
,, West Coast, Dark Brown		— —
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	5.45 a 5.80
,, Candy		8.45 a 8.59
,, Foochow	,,	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin		8.10 a 8.70
Walnuts		4.50 a 4.90
Wheat, Tientsin		1.65 a 1.70
,, California	,,	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	,,	Tls. 5.6.6.0 a 6.7.0.0
Pea ,,	,,	5.0.5.0 a 5.1.0.0
Tea ,,	,,	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	*Date of Arrival.*	*Captain.*	*Flag & Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Consignees.*	*Destination*
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Adria	July 16	W. E. Breeze	Brit. str	781	P. & O. S. N. Co	
A. Apoar	July 9	J. Peters	Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co	
Asia	July 24	Molsen	Dan. str	834	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1268	Landstein & Co	
City of Exeter	July 28	Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop Kee	
Consolation	July 23	Barclay	Brit. str	768	Birley & Co	
Crocus	July 22	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1298	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Douglas	July 28	E. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Francois I.	July 27	Lecacheur	Fren. str	1131	Turner & Co	Foochow
Gaelic	July 19	Kidley	Brit. str	1713	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama, &c.
Glenroy	July 23	A. Taylor	Brit. str	1375	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Gunga	July 24	Garcesn	Fren. str	797	Soey Shing	Saigon
Ichang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Jeddah	July 22	J. L. Clark	Brit. str	994	Chinese	
Kinshan ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leonor	July 30	Young	Brit. str	401	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Mikado	May 26	F. Moore	Brit. str	3030	Gilman & Co	Shanghai
Ningpo	July 23	R. Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Orchis	July 26	Butlin	Brit. str	1133	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pasig	May 7	Yzaurieta	Span. str	409	Remedios & Co	Manila
Penedo	July 29	John Cain	Brit. str	652	Melchers & Co	Saigon
S. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	June 3	Chas. Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	
Wallace	July 28	Brand	Brit. str	1753	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
White Cloud §	—	Moreton	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	In Dock
Yangtsze	July 10	E. Schultze	Brit. str	785	Siemssen & Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
					‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*	
					§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*	
SAILING VESSELS.						
A. & Marianne	July 28	C. N. Dahl	Ger. bk	300	Wm. Pustau & Co	S. Francisco
Alex. McNeil	June 19	Pattles	Amr. sh	1122	Rozario & Co	
Alca	June 21	Fd. A. Souza	Port. sh	630	Brandao & Co	
Anna	July 20	Jossen	Ger. bk	447	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Anna Dorothea	June 3	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Antipodes	July 25	Barnes	Brit. bk	352	Order	
A. Australian	July 28	Sjogreen	Swe. sch	228	Order	
Beethoven	July 10	R. Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
Benefactor	July 11	G. C. Hayden	Amr. bk	596	Russell & Co	
Bonito	June 21	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Siemssen & Co	
Chas. C. Leary	June 22	Stilphen	Amr. sch	642	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Caroline Behn	July 29	Schmit	Ger. bk	673	Siemssen & Co	Singapore
Chingtoo	July 6	John Baikie	Brit. sch	304	Order	Newchwang
Chong Soon	April 20	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	S. Francisco
Cilurnum	July 3	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh	1884	Wieler & Co	Melbourne
Cingalee	June 18	D. Anton	Brit. bk	339	Rozario & Co	Haiphong
Corinne	June 16	Gorman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Corona	July 25	Strachan	Brit. sh	1199	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Deutschland	July 19	Tiemann	Ger. bk	269	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Echo	July 27	Tozer	Brit. bk	369	Gilman & Co	
Ed. Gressier	July 28	Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
Fabius	June 25	Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kien Tye Loong	Tientsin
Fusan	July 11	Sandberg	Nor. bk	290	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
F. Balaugh	July 16	Rüte	Ger. bk	238	Carlowitz & Co	
Flodden	July 27	Murdoch	Brit. bk	337	Chinese	
Fortune	July 8	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	Foochow, &c.
Georgina	June 24	J. Romney	Brit. bk	[illegible]	Captain	
Gustav Adolph	July 17	Newmann	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	London
Helene	July 11	Inkster	Brit. bk	433	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Japan	June 28	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Jedo	July 7	Ligtermoet	Dut. sh	869	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Joaq. y Anna	May 27	W. Man	Amr. sch	40	P. C. Holcomb	
Johanna	July 5	Rösinga	Ned. sh	1500	Melchers & Co	B. Ayres
Johann Carl	June 19	E. Gutsmuths	Ger. bk	387	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. Christian	July 26	Reimer	Ger. bk	437	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. C. Munro	July 7	Joss Crane	Brit. bk	612	Meyer & Co.	
Johann Smidt	July 27	Rohkar	Ger. bk	434	Wieler & Co	
Kaesa	July 7	Lindsay	Brit. bk	325	Yuen Fat Hong	
Kate Waters	July 6	F. Fowles	Brit. bk	380	Rozario & Co	
Krung Thep	June 25	Dührsen	Siam. bk	488	Siemssen & Co	
Kvik	July 24	Lorange	Nor. bk	412	F. Degener	
Louisa	July 10	Schierloh	Ger. sch	345	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
L. of the Isles	June 25	J. Watt	Brit. sch	317	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lucky	July 25	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Madagascar	July 28	Spiesen	Ger. bk	290	Chinese	
Maria	June 25	R. H. Hoyle	Brit. sch	165	Turner & Co	Foochow
Melbrek	July 17	Pierce	Brit. sh	870	Order	London
M. B'kelmann	June 4	J. Kluth	Ger. bk	512	Siemssen & Co	
Moss Glen	July 20	A. Nicholls	Brit. bk	549	Melchers & Co	
Nearchus	June 5	Geo. Pierce	Amr. sh	1287	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Nestor	June 18	Guquel	Fren. sh	789	Melchers & Co	London
Onward	June 5	T. Stimson	Brit. bk	564	Meyer & Co	
Pallas	July 26	Ballehr	Ger. bk	421	Siemssen & Co	S. Francisco
P. Fitzpatrick	June 17	Phelan	Amr. bk	582	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Portia	June 28	Constantine	Brit. bk	301	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Rob Roy	June 16	W. Brown	Brit. bg	290	Russell & Co	
Scotia	July 28	Duncan	Brit. bk	321	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Scotia	July 11	Babington	Brit. bk	774	Melchers & Co	
Seamon's Bride	July 10	Andreasen	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	
Shooting Star	July 29	Hellstrom	Siam. sh	[illegible]	Chinese	Haiphong
Syringa	June 19	Partridge	Brit. bg	242	Siemssen & Co	
Vidal	July 24	Rondeau	Fren. bk	405	Melchers & Co	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	*Rig.*	*Guns.*	*H.P.*	*Captain.*	*Where At.*
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Shanghai
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Shanghai
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Chinkiang
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Hongkong
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	Amoy
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Shanghai
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. T. H. Royse	Hankow
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Hongkong
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain J. A. Poland	Singapore
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. Theobald	En route to Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman,	Foochow
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane [Bart	Hongkong
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	2	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Kobe
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Shanghai
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. Singleton	Hongkong
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Singapore
Swinger	gunboat	2	80	Lieut.-Com. Bolitho	Shanghai
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain St. John	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Pasey	En route to Shanghai
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Shanghai

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	*Date of Arrival.*	*Captain.*	*Flag & Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Consignees.*	*Destination.*
WHAMPOA.						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Bethany	June 28	Boedell	Brit. bk	359	Yee Sung Hong	
Irene	July 24	C. Hansen	Ger. sch	267	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Lord Macduff	July 17	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	527	Chinese	Tientsin
Marion	July 0	Howes	Amr. sch	366	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
L. Marie	July 9	Laine	Fren. bk	445	Landstein & Co	Chefoo
Monteno	June 28	Griffiths	Brit. bk	316	Russell & Co	New York
Rapid	July 3	F. Hunts	Siam. bk	429	Tack Mee & Co	
Sophie	June 5	R. Jones	Brit. bk	470	Norton & Co	New York
Victory	May 22	Whiting	Brit. bg	255	Landstein & Co	Tientsin
Victor	July 28	Sorensen	Nor. bg	247	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
MACAO.						
In port on 27th July, 1876.						
Africa	—	Marques	Port. fri	900		
A. Hauswedell	June 16	Schroder	Ger. sch	362	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Macao, &c.
Concordia	June 28	M. Nunes	Port. bg	279	F. d'Almeida	
Faiwan ‡	—	Hoyland	Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	—	F. Amaral	Port. g-b.	444		
					‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*	

Vessels.	*Date of Arrival.*	*Captains.*	*Flag & Rig.*	*Tons*	*Consignees.*	*Destination.*
CANTON.						
An-lan ‡	—	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	July 30	J. Hogg	Brit. str	780	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Ching-Sing ‡	—	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	—	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Howsang	July 25	Lamont	Chi. str	795	C. M. S. N. Co	
Pengchouhai ‡	—	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Powan	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Quang-on	July 24	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
					‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*	
SWATOW.						
In port on 27th July, 1876.						
Afonne	Dec. 1	Valour	Fren. bk	417	Dircks & Kruger	Laid up
A. Minerve	July 1	Gaurier	Fren. bk	381	E. Herton	Chefoo
C'lotte Andrews	June 18	Place	Brit. bk	356	E. Vincent & Co	Tientsin
Cuba	June 28	Sabell	Brit. bk	320	Dircks & Kruger	Tientsin
Gustav	July 8	Johanson	Ger. bg	237	Dircks & Kruger	
Hamburg	July 9	Kruze	Ger. bk	310	Dircks & Kruger	
Hieronymus	July 4	Biehl	Ger. bk	425	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Janet	July 23	Crombie	Brit. bk	216	E. Herton	
Lunan	July 26	Whitton	Brit. bk	261	E. Herton	
Lydia	June 30	Youngson	Brit. bk	376	E. Vincent & Co	New York
Manila II.	July 10	Gunner	Ger. bk	615	Dircks & Kruger	
Norma	July 15	Runge	Ger. bk	339	Dircks & Kruger	
Regulus	July 20	Holtz	Nor. bk	537	Dircks & Kruger	
Ricco Genca	July 4	Cummins	Brit. bk	626	Dircks & Kruger	
Tai Watt	July 21	Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Univers	July 5	Licart	Fren. bk	387	Bradley & Co	Newchwang
Velocity	June 29	Martin	Brit. bk	500	Dircks & Kruger	
Velos	July 18	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Dircks & Kruger	
AMOY.						
In port on 26th July, 1876.						
Anton Gunther	July 26	....	Ger. bk	480	Pasedag & Co	
Baltic	July 1	Andersen	Ger. bk	381	Pasedag & Co	
O. Wilson	June 27	Spence	Brit. sch	178	Tait & Co	
Caroline	July 6	Paulsen	Ger. sch	273	Pasedag & Co	Takao
Charity	July 25	....	Brit. bk	432	Boyd & Co	
Craig Ewan	July 25	....	Brit. sch	205	Dodd & Co	
Genitiv	July 2	Kuhn	Ger. sch	164	Pasedag & Co	
Lily	July 7	Jose d'Onate	Span sch	171	H. A. Petersen & Co	Newchwang
Meridian	July 13	....	Siam. sch	293	Pasedag & Co	
Milo	May 13	Krache	Amr. bk	410	Order	
Onward	—	McIsaacs	Brit. sch	215	Boyd & Co	
Rebecca	July 18	....	Ger. bk	408	Pasedag & Co	
Soo Tek Sing	June 6	Ritchie	Siam. sch	305	Johnston & Co	Newchwang
Sophie	July 6	Binje	Ger. bg	210	Pasedag & Co	Samarang
T. Family	July 8	Brown	Brit. sch	193	Boyd & Co	
Tuck Sing	July 18	....	Brit. bk	388	Elles & Co	
V. Macduff	July 9	Wright	Brit. sch	289	Boyd & Co	
Yarra	June 20	Orfeur	Brit. bk		Order	
FOOCHOW.						
In port on 25th July, 1876.						
Albert Victor	July 16	Bevis	Brit. bk	428	Chinese	
Candia	June 4	Thomson	Brit. str	1342	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
C. Marden	July 19	Marden	Brit. bk	287	Russell & Co	Colonies
Crested Wave	June 22	Renouf	Brit. bk	345	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Dona	July 7	Thomson	Brit. str	825	Gilman & Co	London
E. of China	July 16	Smith	Brit. sch	256	Gilman & Co	Sydney
E. C. Mutch	June 6	Mutch	Brit. sch	173	Order	
F. M. Young	July 12	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Gilman & Co	Melbourne
Flying Cloud	June 15	Williams	Brit. bk	343	Chinese	
Kaisow	July 24	Gadd	Brit. sh	795	Order	
Kate Tatham	July 19	Muckersy	Brit. sch	274	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Louise	July 9	Simons	Brit. sch	280	Gilman & Co	Melbourne
Maria	July 21	Hoyle	Brit. sch	165	Turner & Co	Port Natal
Mary Blair	June 26	Riddle	Brit. bk	328	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Minna	June 22	Thebain	Brit. bk	456	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Sydney
M. Kilmansegg	July 20	Finlayson	Brit. sch	228	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Dunedin
Otoen	July 11	Tonnesen	Nor. sch	290	Gilman & Co	
Pacha	July 20	Dünnreicher	Ger. bk	430	Birley & Co	Melbourne
Rita	July 6	Fabie	Span. bk	550	Chinese	Shanghai
Statesman	June 5	Valiant	Brit. str	1209	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Thermopylæ	June 14	Matheson	Brit. sh	948	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
V. de Gama	June 17	Rice	Brit. str	3000	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Wm. Turner	July 12	Vandervord	Brit. bk	411	Adamson, Bell & Co	Sydney
W. Minstrel	July 12	Siverwright	Brit. bk	361	Adamson, Bell & Co	Colonies
SHANGHAI.						
In port on 24th July, 1876.						
					The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.	
Albyn's Isle	June 27	Campbell	Brit. bk	360	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Black Adder	May 21	White	Brit. sh	944	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Albura	July 10	Harris	Brit. bk	774	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Ariel	July 16	Fullerton	Brit. bk	958	Order	
Coldstream	—	Randall	Brit. bk	633	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Elliotts	July 9	Patching	Brit. bg	285	Master	
Glenn	June 4	Burgiss	Brit. bk	291	Frazar & Co	
Halloween	June 24	Fowler	Brit. sh	920	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Hedvig	July 20	Oberg	Swed. bk	372	Nils Moller	
Jumna	June 10	Robinson	Brit. bg	346	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
D. Demorest	July 9	Bisset	Brit. bk	433	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
M. A. Dixon	July 15	Corner	Brit. bk	414	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Paul Marie	July 12	Gallard	Fren. bk	320	Harris Goodwin & Co	
Rachel	June 10	Reynolds	Brit. bk	232	Heard & Co	
R. McNeil	June 29	Brown	Amr. bk	611	Master	
R. Bottcher	July 10	Schultz	Ger. bk	399	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Siam	July 20	Hansen	Siam. bk	225	Chinese	
St. Thomas	—	Hjorth	Swed. bk	287	Nils Moller	London
Silver Eagle	June 30	Ricards	Brit. sh		Adamson, Bell & Co	
Soteria	July 7	Jarvis	Brit. bk	308	Olyphant & Co	
S. of the West	July 7	Gardener	Amr. sh	1192	Frazar & Co	
Tokstea	July 9	Biggs	Brit. bk	805	John Forster & Co	
Undine	May 28	Faulkner	Brit. sh	794	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Union	July 14	Barry	Brit. bk	555	Lane, Crawford & Co	
W. G. Patts	June 28	Gonner	Amr. bk	518	Wheelock & Co	
YOKOHAMA.						
In port on 18th July, 1876.						
Aarhuus	July 6	Solling	Dan. sch	256	Chinese	
Ada	July 9	Asals	Brit. bk	636	Kniffler & Co	
Etta Loring	June 29	Loring	Amr. bk	716	Smith, Baker & Co	
Gaucho	—	Crighton	Brit. bk		E. C. Kirby & Co	
J. H. Kimball	May 13	Humphreys	Amr. sh	1266	Chipman, Stone & Co	
John Mackean	April 4	Jordan	Brit. sch	198	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Mary Jane	May 8	Crighton	Brit. sch	165	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Osaka	June 24	R. Low	Brit. bk	527	Cornes & Co	
MANILA.						
In port on 12th July, 1876.						
Anne Lewis	July 9	....	Amr. bk	674	Order	
Antus	June 17	....	Ger. bk	842	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Cairn Tual	June 2	....	Brit. bk	526	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool
C. Laffitte	May 6	....	Fren. bk	820	Peele, Hubbell & Co	London
Conchita	Mar. 7	....	Span. bk	400	F. Reyes	S. Francisco
Evelyn	July 3	....	Brit. bk	762	Order	
Estrella	April 28	....	Span. bk	440	T. Herrmann & Co.	S. Francisco
Goorah	July 6	....	Ger. bk	431	Order	
F. H. Drews	June 22	....	Ger. bk	766	Smith, Bell & Co	S. Francisco
Hypatia	July 7	....	Brit. bk	375	Order	
India	July 11	....	Span. bk	574	Order	
Innocenta	May 20	....	Ita. bk	752	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Kingston	May 10	....	Brit. bk	1045	Inchausti & Co	Repairing
Maria	April 12	....	Amr. bk	626	E. Loie	
Otago	June 14	....	Brit. bk	815	Smith, Bell & Co	
Retriever	June 24	....	Brit. bk	281	Smith, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Roodee	—	....	Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
Shand	June 19	....	Brit. sh	973	F. Richardson & Co	New York
St. Lucie	July 8	....	Amr. sh	1318	Order	
Therese Nelli	June 19	....	Fren. bk	356	Russell & Sturgis	
Theseus	July 9	....	Brit. bk	363	Order	
Tialisch	July 11	....	Ger. bk	444	Order	
Vancouver	July 3	....	Brit. sch	1032	Order	

Printed and Published by [illegible], Wyndham Street, Hongkong.